

The  
Canadian  
Rose  
Annual



1961





MRS ANNE GRABER  
10 FAIRFAX CRES  
SCARBOROUGH ONT

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# The Canadian Rose Annual *1961*

ORVILLE E. BOWLES

EDITOR



*Published by*

THE CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY

Toronto, Ontario

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# Preface

ONCE again it is a pleasure to bring you *The Canadian Rose Annual* and the knowledge and experience of many gardeners and rosarians.

We are grateful indeed for the contribution of the writers, reporters, our printers, and all our friends that helped in its production—both at home and abroad.

The 'Clearing House' has again been prepared by Mr. W. J. Keenan and 'The Rose Analysis' by Mr. Archie Selwood. We are very pleased to have these important features presented in such a fine manner.

Our advertisers have once more been generous in their support and we solicit, on their behalf, a continuance of your patronage.

We hope our members and all who read these pages will enjoy the material that has been prepared; and that it will lead to improved culture and a greater appreciation and enjoyment of the rose—a symbol of all that is good and beautiful in life.

ORVILLE E. BOWLES



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**'WENDY CUSSONS' (H.T.)**

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TRIAL GROUND CERTIFICATE, GOLD MEDAL AND PRESIDENT'S INTERNATIONAL  
TROPHY 1959

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# The Rose

IN spite of centuries of disturbances, upheavals and turmoils, the rose has persisted and improved to become an ever-living symbol, that come what may, Beauty shall not perish from the earth, and that of all the works of men, none is greater.

That in the trials and tribulations through which he has passed, he has still found time! Nay, made time, to produce the modern rose as a permanent memorial to all that is Good and Beautiful in Life. For while the rose lives – so will man's thoughts turn from horrors, fears, devices and stratagems to return to the beauty which abides in the mind and urges him to produce that which is better and more beautiful.

*Author unknown*



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Calgary Garden Club	Montreal West Horticultural Society
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Champlain Garden Club	Nelson Garden Club
Chapleau Horticultural Society	Niagara Falls Horticultural Society
Don Mills Horticultural Society	Northern Electric Club
Dunnville Horticultural Society	North York Township Horticultural Society
Fort William Horticultural Society	Owen Sound Horticultural Society
Guelph Horticultural Society	Peterborough Horticultural Society
Halifax County Horticultural Society	Port Arthur Horticultural Society
Hamilton Horticultural Society	Rice Lake Horticultural Society
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Horticultural Society of the Town of Mount Royal	Royal Botanical Gardens
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Leaside Horticultural Society	St. Lambert Horticultural Society
Lethbridge and District Horticultural Society	Vancouver Rose Society
	West End Horticultural Society
	Winnipeg Horticultural Society
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# The President's Message

MANY new members came into our Society during the past year bringing our membership to a new record high, and it is pleasing to note that this increase has been spread throughout all the provinces. To these new members we extend a welcome, and hope they will participate in our effort and enjoy their membership to the full. Our Regional Directors and Advisory Board are always ready to lend a hand when problems do arise.

The weather and growing conditions during the past season, while varying a great deal over such a wide area, were generally satisfactory throughout the country. Our efforts were rewarded with high-quality blooms which has been reflected in the many enthusiastic reports of successful shows, from coast to coast.

During the past months many members of the Board and myself have visited rose societies and rosarians in widely scattered areas and greatly enjoyed the contacts and discussions. Your opinions and suggestions are always valued and always very welcome.

By the time this message reaches you we shall be at the threshold of another happy rose-growing season, and I hope a successful one. Your Society has an ambitious programme for the new season which includes the Canadian National Rose Exhibition to be held in Leaside on 24-5 June. I invite you all to come and bring your blooms; you will enjoy the friendly contacts and the very rewarding prizes for outstanding effort.

I solicit your support and help in making this a year of progress and achievement and may you all have a very pleasant gardening season.

MARY BAILLIE

# The Annual Meeting

*Mrs. H. Millar*  
(Secretary)

THE 1960 Annual Meeting of The Canadian Rose Society was held on 4 October at the Maurice Cody Hall, St. Paul's Church, Bloor Street East, Toronto, and was called to order at 8.15 p.m. by the President, Mrs. J. H. Baillie, who occupied the chair, and the Secretary, Mrs. H. Millar, acted as secretary of the meeting.

In opening the meeting the President indicated pleasure at the good attendance, especially the number who had travelled some considerable distance. Assurance was then requested from the Secretary that the meeting was properly assembled in accordance with the Society's constitution and by-laws and after reading those sections pertaining to the Annual Meeting the President was assured by the Secretary that the meeting was properly constituted.

Upon a motion made by Mr. F. E. Goulding, seconded by Mr. E. D. Goulding, the minutes of the Annual Meeting held on 5 October 1959 were taken as read.

The Treasurer, Mr. F. E. Goulding, expressed the appreciation of the Society for the work done by our auditors, Messrs. M. C. Coutts, R.I.A., and S. B. Bartlett, C.A., and moved that they be re-appointed for 1961. Seconded by Mr. E. Billington.

Mr. W. J. Keenan, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, advised the meeting that since no nominations had been put forward the present Board of Directors had been re-elected by acclamation, as follows:

Mr. A. M. Anderson	Mrs. R. M. Brophy	Mr. F. E. Goulding
Mrs. J. H. Baillie	Mr. M. A. Cadsby	Mrs. S. Jupp
Mr. E. Billington	Mr. C. F. Davis	Mr. W. J. Keenan
Mr. O. E. Bowles	Mr. G. S. Flagler	Mrs. H. P. Marshall



Mr. S. McConnell      Mr. C. R. Stephenson      Mr. L. Earl Wicklum  
Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn      Mr. J. W. Whytock      Mrs. B. Willinsky  
Mr. J. V. Stensson

(*Editor's note:* At a subsequent meeting of the Directors Mrs. H. C. Dollery was appointed to the Board.)

At the request of the President the proposed changes in the by-laws were read, increasing the Board of Directors to twenty-two members, seven members retiring each year but subject to re-election. All members had been advised in writing, in accordance with section 22 of the by-laws, of the proposed changes and upon motion made by Mr. W. J. Keenan, seconded by Mr. A. M. Anderson, were adopted without dissent.

Mr. M. A. Cadsby, Chairman of the Regional Directors' Committee, gave a report of the progress being made in adopting the new system of appointing Regional Directors and he stated in part that the system of appointing Regional Directors according to local requirements has proven to be very successful, and we now have Regional Directors in almost all the rose-growing areas from coast to coast.

Mr. O. E. Bowles, Chairman of Publications, then brought to the attention of the meeting the serious loss the Society had suffered through the resignation from the Board of Mr. A. J. Webster and Mr. A. A. Norton. Both had worked hard in the interests of the Society for many years in various capacities, including that of President, and his proposal of a vote of thanks and appreciation from the Society was seconded by Mr. W. J. Keenan, and sanctioned by all present.

The President then addressed the meeting as follows:

On the occasion of this sixth Annual Meeting of The Canadian Rose Society I extend to all the members and their guests a warm and sincere welcome. We are especially happy to have with us members from Montreal, London, Whitehall, Tara, Hamilton, Ingersoll and other points; they have brought many beautiful blooms for the Autumn Show.

It is the privilege of the President to co-ordinate the important happenings of the past year and present them to you at this time.

We had a very full year, a successful year, and a good season for rose growing. The Annual Show held in June at the Leaside Memorial Community Gardens, planned and staged by Mr. A. A. Norton and his committee, was one of the most outstanding shows we have ever held. Mr. Norton's untiring efforts on behalf of the Society have been an inspiration to us all. We wish him a speedy return to health and his rose garden, with its wonderful specimen blooms.

The greatly increased attendance at the show was due in no small part to the work and effort of Mr. E. Billington, Chairman of Publicity, and his committee who used radio and television, as well as other media in their promotion.

A small Rose Exhibition was staged in the Civic Centre at the Edwards' Gardens at the invitation of the Garden Club of Toronto. We also had the pleasure of participating in the First International Rose Show held at Casa Loma last week, and here, as at the other shows, our displays created tremendous interest and brought us many new members. To the nurserymen, whose overwhelming response in providing roses for our shows, and to the members who so generously contributed their time, talents, and roses, my sincere thanks.

The very substantial increase in membership is indicative of the effort put forth by Mr. W. J. Keenan and his Membership Committee. Mr. M. A. Cadsby has written and edited the very informative *Rose Bulletin*, and in addition assumed the time-consuming task of Chairman of the Regional Directors Committee. His efforts in this direction have contributed a great deal in making our Society truly national.

This year Mr. O. E. Bowles presented us with the new *Canadian Rose Annual* of which we have every reason to be very proud. It has reached a high standard indeed, and received very favourable comment at home and abroad. The new format is a joy to behold and congratulations are due Mr. Bowles.

I would like to emphasize that the success of the Society this year, as in former years, has been due entirely to the enthusiastic interest and hard work of our Officers, Committee Chairmen and members, and I am very grateful for this assistance.

The speaker of the evening, our Honorary President, was then introduced by Mrs. S. Jupp. Mr. W. J. Keenan and Mrs. Keenan spent a very enjoyable spring and summer visiting the gardens and points of interest on the Continent. The trip started at Rome and wended its way through Nice, Cannes and the rose centres of southern France. As the season advanced they travelled north visiting the noted hybridizers and their gardens in France and Germany, and then over to England for the summer show of The National Rose Society at London. Mr. Keenan's running account of the trip, illustrated with beautiful coloured pictures, was a treat that will not be soon forgotten and a vote of thanks by Mr. A. M. Anderson was very appropriate.

The report of the judges of the Autumn Show, Mrs. A. G. Brooks, Mr. A. A. Norton and Mr. C. R. Stephenson was then received, and it was found that the S. B. Bartlett Challenge Trophy, for highest aggregate score, had been retained by Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn for another year. A special prize of a 'Peacemaker' rose bush, donated by Mr. J. Schloen of Ellesmere Nurseries, was awarded to Mr. C. R. Davis for the finest rose in the show; a beautiful 'Crimson Glory'. The new Canadian rose 'Peacemaker' had just been named in a contest at the International Rose Show, and it was very appropriate that this truly beautiful hybrid tea should make its debut at our Autumn Show.

The President then thanked the Judges of the Show for their assistance, and also extended thanks on behalf of the Society to Sheridan Nurseries, Mr. Bert Wiebicke, High Park Rose Specialists, and Ellesmere Nurseries for their contributions to the show.

The meeting adjourned to inspect and enjoy the beautiful fall bloom and the coffee and delicacies arranged by Mrs. R. M. Brophy and her Programme Committee.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Covering Receipts and Disbursements, year ended 30 September 1960

CASH IN BANK						\$	\$
1 October 1959	.	.	.	.	.		82.83
RECEIPTS FOR YEAR							
Memberships	.	.	.	.	.	3,912.20	
Advertising— <i>Year Book</i>	.	.	.	.	.	1,256.00	
Donations	.	.	.	.	.	173.75	
Miscellaneous	.	.	.	.	.	58.37	
Rose Show						\$	
Tickets	.	.	.	.		1,221.50	
Auction	.	.	.	.		273.85	
Entry Fees	.	.	.	.		33.50	
						<u>1,528.85</u>	
							<u>6,929.17</u>
							7,012.00
DISBURSEMENTS							
Postage	.	.	.	.	.	305.00	
Printing and Stationery	.	.	.	.	.	619.15	
Honorarium	.	.	.	.	.	600.00	
<i>Year Book</i>	.	.	.	.	.	3,303.48	
Bulletin	.	.	.	.	.	730.04	
Insurance	.	.	.	.	.	43.63	
Office, etc.	.	.	.	.	.	135.06	
Meetings	.	.	.	.	.	60.77	
Bank Charges	.	.	.	.	.	47.86	
Rose Show	.	.	.	.	.	1,092.89	
Miscellaneous	.	.	.	.	.	115.35	
						<u>7,053.23</u>	
Bank Overdraft	.	.	.	.	.		41.23
Temporary Loan to be repaid	.	.	.	.	.		<u>500.00</u>
Bank Balance, 30 September 1960	.	.	.	.	.		458.77

S. B. BARTLETT, C.A.  
M. C. COUTTS, R.I.A.  
*Auditors.*

# Trophies and Prizes Awarded at the Canadian National Rose Show

*Leaside Memorial Community Gardens, 20 June 1960*

## SECTION A—CANADIAN NATIONAL ROSE CLASSES

### *Class*

- A W. J. Keenan Regional Challenge Bowl—Four specimen hybrid tea blooms, one each of four different varieties: 1 G. Culver, 2 A. M. Anderson, 3 Mrs. M. Willinsky.
- D P. L. Whytock Challenge Trophy—Exhibit of floribunda or polyantha roses, three varieties: 1 Mrs. M. Willinsky, 2 G. Culver, 3 G. Baker.
- E Henry Bertram Memorial Trophy—Bowl of specimen blooms, either hybrid teas or hybrid perpetuals: 1 O. E. Bowles.
2. S. McGredy & Son Challenge Cup—Exhibit of roses, six different varieties, blooms or sprays: 1 Mrs. J. H. Baillie, 2 Mrs. M. Willinsky, 3 A. A. Norton.
3. Ella Baines Memorial Challenge Trophy—Three hybrid perpetuals, one or more varieties, shown in a vase: 1 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 2 G. Culver.
4. The T. Eaton Co. Ltd. Challenge Trophy—Specimen bloom, hybrid perpetual shown in a vase: 1 no award, 2 Mrs. J. H. Baillie, 3 G. Culver.

## SECTION B—HYBRID TEAS

5. H. M. Eddie & Sons Ltd. Challenge Trophy—Ten hybrid teas, separate varieties shown in separate vases: 1 G. Culver.
6. The Walter Moore Memorial Challenge Trophy—Three varieties, one bloom of each hybrid tea roses, white or near-white: 1 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 2 G. Culver, 3 A. M. Anderson.
7. Ellis Bros. Ltd. Challenge Trophy—Three varieties hybrid tea roses, one bloom each: 1 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 2 G. Culver, 3 A. C. Palmer.
8. Sir William Meredith Trophy represented by the heirs of the late Mrs. Allen Baines—Three pink varieties of hybrid tea roses, one bloom each: 1 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 2 G. Culver, 3 A. A. Norton.
9. Miss Vera McCann Challenge Trophy—Three red varieties of hybrid tea roses, one bloom each: 1 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 2 Mrs. S. Jupp, 3 A. M. Anderson.
10. The John H. Dunlop Memorial Challenge Trophy—Three blend or bicolour varieties of hybrid tea roses, one bloom each: 1 G. Culver, 2 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 3 S. Else.
11. 1 exhibition bloom, 'Peace': 1 G. Culver, 2 F. E. Goulding, 3 J. S. Carter.



## Class

12. 1 exhibition bloom, 'Chrysler Imperial': 1 no award, 2 C. Davis, 3 T. W. Foran.
13. 1 exhibition bloom, 'Grande Duchess Charlotte': 1 Mrs. M. Willinsky, 2 Mrs. J. H. Baillie, 3 G. Cassels.
14. 1 exhibition bloom, 'Burnaby': 1 G. Culver, 2 A. M. Anderson, 3 A. A. Norton.
15. 1 exhibition bloom, 'Crimson Glory': 1 G. Culver, 2 C. Davis, 3 Dr. H. I. Kinsey.
16. 1 exhibition bloom, 'Diamond Jubilee': 1 no award, 2 no award, 3 Mrs. M. Willinsky.
17. 1 exhibition bloom, 'Michèle Meilland': 1 C. Davis, 2 S. B. Bartlett, 3 Mrs. C. T. Wilson.
18. 1 exhibition bloom, 'Helen Traubel': 1 no award, 2 S. Else, 3 C. Davis.
19. 1 exhibition bloom, 'Confidence': 1 no award, 2 Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn, 3 C. Davis.
20. 1 exhibition bloom, 'Tiffany': 1 Mrs. F. Abrams, 2 A. S. Wales, 3 A. M. Anderson.
21. 1 exhibition bloom, 'White Knight': 1 no award, 2 A. A. Norton, 3 A. M. Anderson.
22. 1 exhibition bloom, 'Ena Harkness': 1 A. M. Anderson, 2 A. A. Norton, 3 C. Davis.
23. 1 exhibition hybrid tea bloom, white or near-white: 1 A. Stollery, 2 G. Culver, 3 E. Hollett.
24. 1 exhibition hybrid tea bloom, yellow: 1 E. Hollett, 2 Mrs. M. Willinsky, 3 A. A. Norton.
25. 1 exhibition hybrid tea bloom, yellow blend: 1 A. Stollery, 2 G. Cassels, 3 J. S. Carter.
26. 1 exhibition hybrid tea bloom, apricot and orange blend: 1 no award, 2 G. Cassels.
27. 1 exhibition hybrid tea bloom, pink: 1 G. Culver, 2 Mrs. A. Stollery, 3 A. Stollery.
28. 1 exhibition hybrid tea bloom, pink blend: 1 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 2 G. Culver, 3 A. A. Norton.
29. 1 exhibition hybrid tea bloom, medium red: 1 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 2 G. Culver, 3 Mrs. J. H. Baillie.
30. 1 exhibition hybrid tea bloom, dark red: 1 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 2 A. C. Palmer, 3 Miss T. Burnie.
31. 1 exhibition hybrid tea bloom, red blend: 1 A. C. Palmer, 2 G. Culver, 3 Mrs. A. L. Naismith.

## SECTION C—FLORIBUNDA AND POLYANTHA

33. 1 spray of 'Frensham': 1 S. B. Bartlett, 2 G. Culver, 3 F. E. Goulding.
34. 1 spray of 'Else Poulsen': 1 Mrs. O. Purkis.
35. 1 spray of 'Fashion': 1 Mrs. G. R. Blaikie, 2 G. Culver.
37. 1 spray of 'Independence': 1 S. B. Bartlett, 2 G. Culver, 3 A. M. Anderson.
38. 1 spray of red: 1 A. A. Norton, 2 J. S. Carter, 3 G. Baker.
39. 1 spray of pink: 1 J. S. Carter, 2 Mrs. R. Kerr, 3 F. E. Goulding.

## Class

- 40. 1 spray of yellow: 1 no award, 2 A. M. Anderson.
- 41. 1 spray of a blend: 1 Mrs. L. Oliphant, 2 G. Baker, 3 Mrs. R. Kerr.
- 42. 1 stem with solitary bloom: 1 Mrs. C. T. Wilson, 2 A. M. Anderson, 3 Mrs. R. Kerr.

## GRANDIFLORAS

- 43. 1 spray of 'Queen Elizabeth': 1 G. Culver, 2 G. Baker, 3 W. L. Tait.
  - 44. 1 spray of 'Montezuma': 1 G. Baker, 2 A. A. Norton.
  - 45. 1 spray of 'Carrousel': 1 G. Culver.
  - 46. 1 stem of grandiflora rose with solitary bloom: 1 Mrs. M. Willinsky, 2 Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn, 3 Mrs. A. L. Naismith.
- Bronze Medal presented by The National Rose Society of Great Britain for highest aggregate score of points in Classes 32 to 46: G. Culver.

## CLIMBING ROSES

- 47. The Canadian Bank of Commerce Challenge Cup—Collection of climbing roses, three stems or sprays of each variety: no award.
- 49. Three laterals of red climbing roses: 1 Mrs. O. Purkis, 2 F. E. Goulding, 3 G. Baker.
- 50. Three laterals of pink climbing roses: 1 Mrs. O. Purkis, 2 Miss E. M. Rowland, 3 G. Cassels.
- 51. Three laterals of yellow climbing roses: 1 Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn, 2 G. Baker, 3 Miss E. M. Rowland.
- 52. Three laterals of bicolour or blend climbing roses: 1 G. Culver.

## NOVICE CLASS

- 53. Prize presented by Mr. A. A. Norton—six hybrid tea roses, any variety: 1 E. Hollett, 2 A. Macdonald, 3 Mrs. G. R. Blaikie.
- 54. Three hybrid teas roses, any variety: 1 E. Hollett, 2 Mrs. H. C. Dollery, 3 B. F. Kroeker.
- 55. Specimen bloom, hybrid tea: 1 G. Campbell, 2 Mrs. H. C. Dollery, 3 Dr. R. W. Hoffman.
- 57. Six stems of floribunda or polyantha roses: 1 Dr. R. W. Hoffman.

## MISCELLANEOUS

- 58. Single hybrid teas, 1 bloom: 1 Mrs. C. T. Wilson, 2 J. H. Baillie, 3 Mrs. A. Wallace.
- 59. Hybrid tea, 1 bud less than one-third open: 1 O. E. Bowles, 2 F. E. Goulding, 3 Mrs. O. Purkis.
- 60. Hybrid tea, 1 bud, 1 bloom half open, 1 bloom full-blown: 1 Mrs. M. Willinsky, 2 Miss T. Burnie, 3 A. A. Norton.
- 61. Three blooms or sprays of miniature roses: 1 Mrs. O. Purkis, 2 Mrs. C. T. Wilson, 3 C. Davis.

## NON-MEMBERS

- 62. 1 hybrid tea rose, red: 1 Mrs. J. H. Collins, 2 Mrs. D. Hughes, 3 Mrs. K. Pengelley.

## Class

63. 1 hybrid tea rose, pink: 1 Mrs. D. Hughes, 2 A. C. Hoskin, 3 Mrs. K. Pengelley.  
64. 1 hybrid tea rose, yellow: 1 A. C. Hoskin, 2 Mrs. D. Hughes.

### SECTION D—DECORATIVE CLASSES—THEME: LIVING WITH ROSES

1. Arrangement, 'Man Cannot Live by Bread Alone': 1 R. F. Clark, 2 G. Culver.
2. Arrangement, 'A Penny Saved is a Penny Earned': 1 Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn, 2 Mrs. J. A. Lowe, 3 Mrs. J. H. Baillie.
3. Arrangement, 'Reflections': 1 Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn, 2 Mrs. A. G. Brooks, 3 Mrs. A. Wallace.
4. Arrangement, 'Time for Fun': 1 Mrs. H. C. Dollery, 2 Mrs. J. A. Lowe, 3 Mrs. A. Wallace.
5. Prize presented by Mrs. H. C. Hooper—Arrangement, 'New Moon': 1 Mrs. A. G. Brooks, 2 Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn.
6. Prize presented by Mrs. H. P. Marshall—Arrangement, 'We Go Modern': 1 Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn, 2 Mrs. J. A. Lowe.
7. Arrangement, 'Textural Contrasts': 1 Mrs. H. C. Dollery, 2 Mrs. J. H. Baillie, 3 Mrs. J. A. Lowe.
8. A Hogarth curve, 'Harmonies': 1 Mrs. A. G. Brooks, 2 Mrs. J. H. Baillie, 3 Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn.
9. Tea-table Arrangement, 'Over the Tea Cups': 1 Mrs. H. C. Dollery, 2 Mrs. A. Wallace, 3 Mrs. J. A. Lowe.
10. One-rose Arrangement, 'Simplicity': 1 Mrs. H. C. Dollery, 2 Mrs. A. G. Brooks, 3 Mrs. J. A. Lowe.
11. Massed Line Arrangement, 'Abundance': 1 Mrs. A. G. Brooks.
12. Arrangement, 'The Dinner Hour': 1 Mrs. A. Wallace, 2 Mrs. H. C. Dollery, 3 Miss E. M. Rowland.
13. Novice Class Arrangement, 'From a June Garden': 1 Mrs. E. Baylie, 2 Mrs. H. C. Dollery, 3 Mrs. L. Allen.

### SECTION E—OPEN CLASSES

15. Arrangement, 'The Queen of Flowers': 1 no award, 2 Mrs. F. E. Goulding.
16. Arrangement, 'Slightly Victorian': 1 Mrs. F. E. Goulding, 2 Mrs. J. H. Collins.

### SECTION F—MISCELLANEOUS

17. Gentleman's *Bouttonnière*: 1 S. B. Bartlett, 2 Mrs. S. Jupp, 3 A. A. Norton.
18. Prize given by the Estate of Mr. Will Tillotson, 'Old Rose Bouquet': 1 Mrs. J. A. Lowe, 2 A. A. Norton.

### SECTION G—TROPHY CLASS

1. Mrs. P. A. Thomson Challenge Trophy—Vase of roses, decorative arrangement, open to women members: 1 Mrs. A. G. Brooks.
3. Royal York Challenge Trophy—Line mass arrangement of red roses in pedestal type container: 1 Mrs. J. H. Baillie, 2 Mrs. A. G. Brooks, 3 Mrs. A. Wallace.



## Class

5. Mr. J. Lockie Wilson Memorial Challenge Trophy—Arrangement of climbing or rambler roses, red: 1 Mrs. A. G. Brooks.
6. Rose Bowl donated by Mrs. Schuyler Snively—Arrangement of climbing or rambler roses, any colour: Mrs. J. H. Baillie.
7. Mr. Seeley B. Brush Memorial Challenge Trophy—Arrangement of roses with or without other flowers: 1 Miss E. Rowland, 2 Mrs. L. Oliphant.
8. Mrs. Walter H. Lyon Roseholme Challenge Trophy—Dinner table decoration, roses only: 1 Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn, 2 Mrs. M. Willinsky, 3 Mrs. A. A. Norton.
9. Miss Mabel Stoakley Challenge Trophy—Luncheon table decoration, roses only: 1 Mrs. J. A. Lowe, 2 Mrs. M. Willinsky, 3 Mrs. A. G. Brooks.
10. Brig. A. E. Nash, M.C., Challenge Trophy—Small basket of roses only: 1 Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn, 2 Mrs. J. A. Lowe, 3 Mrs. A. G. Brooks.
12. Mrs. J. Lockie Wilson Challenge Trophy—Bowl or vase of single hybrid tea roses: 1 no award, 2 Mrs. J. H. Baillie, 3 Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn.

## SECTION H—FRAGRANT ROSES

14. A. Alan Gow Memorial Challenge Trophy—Three roses any variety or varieties: 1 A. M. Anderson, 2 G. Culver, 3 Dr. H. I. Kinsey.
15. C. Allen Snowdon Memorial Challenge Trophy—One rose: 1 Mrs. J. H. Baillie, 2 G. Culver, 3 Mrs. F. L. Childs.

## SECTION I—AIRBORNE EXHIBITS

A. J. Webster Challenge Trophy—Awarded to Western exhibitors for maximum points in the following three classes: Awarded jointly, due to a tie, to A. Selwood and E. N. Grant, Vancouver, B.C.

16. Six hybrid teas, any variety or varieties: 1 E. N. Grant, 2 A. Selwood, 3 Mrs. W. H. Walkinshaw.
17. Three hybrid teas, any variety or varieties: 1 Mrs. W. H. Walkinshaw, 2 A. Selwood, 3 Mrs. R. E. Murdoch.
18. One hybrid tea, any variety: 1 Mrs. R. E. Murdoch, 2 E. N. Grant, 3 A. Selwood.

Lieut-Col. Hugh A. Rose Challenge Trophy—Awarded to Eastern exhibitors for maximum points in the following three classes: W. L. Tait, Montreal, Quebec.

- 16A. Six hybrid teas, any variety or varieties: no award.
- 17A. Three hybrid teas, any variety or varieties: W. L. Tait.
- 18A. One hybrid tea, any variety: W. L. Tait.

## SECTION J—SPECIAL TROPHIES

Best Rose in the Show, 'Dr. F. Debat', P. H. Mitchell Challenge Trophy: G. Culver.

Best White or Cream Rose in the Show, 'Pedralbes', Canadian Oil Companies Ltd. (prize) Silver Tray: Mrs. A. L. Naismith.

Highest Aggregate Score, Sir Harry Oakes Challenge Trophy: G. Culver.

Highest Aggregate Score in the Novice Section: Col. W. G. MacKendrick, D.S.O. Challenge Trophy: E. Hollett.

# The Good World

*The Lord must have liked us, I say when I see  
The bloom of the rose and the green of the tree,  
The flash of the wing of a bird flitting by,  
The gold of the grain and the blue of the sky,  
The clover below and the tall pines above—  
Oh, there's something about us the good Lord must love.*

*The Lord must have liked us, I say when I stand  
Where the waves like an army come into the land,  
With the gulls riding high on the crest of the breeze  
And the ducks flying north in their echelon V's,  
The sun slipping down into liquefied gold—  
Oh, it's then the great love of the Lord I behold.*

*The Lord must have liked us, I say at the dawn  
When the diamonds of dew gleam and glow on the lawn,  
And the birds from their throats pour the red wine of song  
As if life held no burden of sorrow or wrong;  
The Lord must have loved us, I whisper just then,  
To give such a world to the children of men.*

*The Lord must have liked us, I say as I pass  
The nest of a meadow lark deep in the grass,  
Or hear in the distance the quail calling clear  
And know that his mate and his babies are near;  
Oh, I say to myself as His wonders I see,  
The Lord loves us all or this never would be.*

EDGAR A. GUEST

# The National Rose Show 1960

*Mrs. George Munn Smith*

AFTER many rainy weeks the sun finally shone to greet members and friends on Monday, 20 June 1960, as they arrived at the spacious building known as the Leaside Memorial Gardens to view the Canadian National Rose Show.

Bloom in the Toronto area had not reached its peak due to the cool, damp weather. Despite this fact our guests were greeted to a very fine display of excellent blooms. Although a number of those who had exhibited in previous years had no blooms ready, more than fifty-five exhibitors entered over 1,000 blooms in 106 classes.

Over 2,000 rose lovers attended the show, a substantial gain over the previous year.

We are greatly indebted to the Chairman of the Exhibition Committee, Mr. A. A. Norton, and the Vice-Chairman, Mrs. A. Meiklejohn, for their great efforts, together with other members of their committee in planning, arranging and setting up this outstanding show in the new location. They were also ably assisted by Mr. Eric Billington who scored highly in regard to public relations.

Mr. Charles H. Hiscott, Mayor of Leaside, a town within Metropolitan Toronto area, officially opened the show after being introduced by our President, Mrs. J. H. Baillie.

On entering Leaside Memorial Gardens, visitors first of all saw the magnificent displays of Civic, Community and Government Gardens and Horticulture Societies. Then came the beautiful displays from many of Toronto's foremost florists which greatly enhanced the show. Leading Ontario nurseries excelled themselves. Non-competitive displays were entered, among others, by The Dale Estate Limited of Brampton, Ontario; Sheridan Nurseries

Limited of Toronto; H. J. Mills, Richmond Hill; and Concord Nurseries, Concord, Ontario. The Society is most grateful for their continued support which contributes so much to our annual show.

Dinner table arrangements came next, and the Roseholme Challenge Trophy was captured by Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn with her outstanding arrangement of 'Golden Showers'. Mrs. A. L. Naismith of Hamilton, Ontario, highlighted the show with her many fine exhibits. She captured the Sir William Meredith Trophy, three pink hybrid tea roses with lovely specimens of 'Tiffany', 'Show Girl' and 'Pink Peace'; The Ellis Bros. Ltd. Challenge Trophy for three yellow hybrid tea roses with her trio of 'Fantasia', 'Mrs. E. P. Thom' and 'Golden Sceptre'. She then went on to win the Walter Moore Memorial Challenge Trophy with three white hybrid tea roses, 'Pediabes', 'White Knight' and 'Bridal Robe'. Many considered this to be her finest display. 'Pediabes' was eventually selected as the best white rose in the show, and thus captured the Silver Tray awarded annually for the best white or cream rose in the show by Canadian Oil Companies Limited.

The best rose of the show was a fine specimen of 'Dr. F. Debat', exhibited by Mr. George Culver of Toronto. Mr. Culver also captured the Sir Harry Oakes Memorial Trophy for the greatest number of points in the show.

The Col. W. G. MacKendrick Challenge Trophy for the highest aggregate score in the Novice Class went to Mr. E. Hollett of Toronto.

It was most unfortunate that the shipment of roses from Vancouver was delayed in transit, so those in attendance were deprived of seeing these magnificent blooms. However, they were judged later and were awarded prizes 1, 2 and 3 in each of the classes 16, 17 and 18.

The Judges, as usual, faced a tremendous task. Those who carried out this responsibility for the Decorative Classes were Mrs. T. D. J. Ross of Toronto; Mrs. E. F. Flegg, Toronto; Miss Isobel Eadie, Woodbridge; Mrs. J. Roy Colville, Toronto; Mrs. Roy Firstbrook, Toronto; and Mrs. W. J. Kinnear of Cooksville, Ontario.

Specimen Judges were Mr. W. J. McNeill, Oshawa, Ontario; Mrs. H. P. Marshall, Toronto; Mr. J. V. Stensson, Clarkson, Ontario; Mr. T. Graham, Lynden, Ontario; Mr. C. A. Davis, Grand Island, New York; Mr. Bob Keith, Toronto.

Judging for the Fragrance Classes were Mr. J. R. Kennedy, Toronto; and Dr. A. D. Rolph, Weston, Ontario.

Refreshments were served to the Judges and members of the Exhibition Committee and other Executives, the arrangements for which were in the capable hands of Mrs. H. P. Marshall.

Undoubtedly the 1960 National Rose Show was a great success, both as to the number and quality of exhibits, the size of the attendance and the obvious enthusiasm of the visitors, the number of new members enrolled, the fitness of the building for the purpose, and the ease of parking.

As the 1961 show will be held in the same location it is hoped, even expected, that it will be an even greater success.



# The International Rose Show

*Casa Loma, Toronto 1-4 October 1960*

*Nina E. L. Marshall*

WHEN the kindly, persuasive Editor of our *Rose Annual* asked me to write a story about the International Rose Show, I foolishly agreed. It seemed like an easy assignment at the time, but has proved to be rather a chore. Why? Well, how, in this day of the over-worked adjective, does one go about describing a 'Castle full of Roses'? Sounds 'dreamy', doesn't it? It really was just that!

Last May, when the Canadian Rose Society was first invited to participate in this show, some of us were a bit hesitant, because we wondered what we could do to represent our Society effectively. Such an undertaking in the month of June, with thousands of roses to gather from the gardens, would not have posed such a problem. But October is a long way from June—and autumn would have taken its toll of the gardens. So, what to do? We came to the conclusion that, for better or worse, we must stage an exhibit. Happily, it turned out to be quite a good one.

The credit must go to the members who supported the committee in every way. Specimen blooms were brought in by many over the four days' duration of the show, and their quality was surprisingly good. 'Queen Elizabeth', as usual, was quite outstanding, and those two other beauties, 'Ena Harkness' and 'Mrs. Sam McGredy' were charming the visitors. 'Confidence', 'Virgo', 'Montezuma', 'Kordes Perfecta', 'Eden Rose', 'Gail Borden', 'Tzigane', 'Crimson Glory', 'Mrs. Pierre S. Dupont', 'Ballet', 'Burnaby', 'Charlotte Armstrong', 'Diamond Jubilee', 'Helen Traubel', 'Tiffany', 'Margaret', 'Iceberg', 'Little Darling', 'Lichterloe', 'Sarabande', 'Sutter's Gold', 'Josephine Bruce', 'Lady Sylvia', 'Sterling Silver', 'Chrysler Imperial', 'Peace', 'Dickson's Flame', and many others, added to the display. Mr. Gordon Fenske kindly loaned us a number of potted roses in full bloom, and his 'Pink Parfait' and 'Duet' were especially good. Another

friend of our Society, Mr. Bert Weibecke, cut many fine blooms from his field of roses, which had thus far escaped severe frost. His 'Queen Elizabeth', 'Karl Herbst' and 'Golden Sun' were particularly fine. From Mr. John Schloen of the Ellesmere Nurseries we had many roses which we used in our flower arrangements. These were done by Mrs. A. Meiklejohn, Mrs. J. H. Baillie, Mrs. A. Brooks, and Mrs. H. Dollery.

Special mention must be made of the beautiful and artistic arrangements, done by Mrs. A. Willinsky and Mrs. I. Gilmour, with roses which had been flown in from the United States and Europe. These were shown in settings to represent their country of origin—English, French, Italian, Spanish, etc., and the décor was done by members of the Ontario Society of Interior Decorators, who, along with The West Toronto Kiwanis Club, The *Toronto Evening Telegram*, The Ontario Nurserymen's Association, The Toronto Retail Florists' Association, Roses Incorporated, and The Canadian Rose Society, were co-sponsors of this rose show.

In the conservatory of the castle a rose garden was planted and represented there were all of those roses which have been All-America Winners since the A.A.R.S. was established years ago. This was a tremendous undertaking and it took a special staff ninety-six man-hours to complete.

Upon arrival in the Great Hall, a huge revolving globe—with each country area filled in solidly with roses of different colours—was the first eye-catching spectacle to greet the visitor. It required 25,000 roses to 'do' the globe, and the engineering problems connected with its erection and lighting, and that of the silver satellites revolving in space around it, must have been innumerable.

The Ontario Agricultural College of Guelph, Ontario, was responsible for staging a most interesting and educational exhibit. Staff members from the College were on hand to supply visitors with information regarding insects, and pests, and diseases which may attack the rose.

Members of the Canadian Rose Society staffing our exhibit were very happy to welcome so many out-of-town visitors, and

especially Canadian Rose Society members whom we had not known before. It was pleasant to exchange views on cultural problems, and mutually helpful. For us, this was one of the most gratifying aspects of the show. Our 1960 *Rose Annual*, which was on display, attracted much attention, and we felt that it was partly responsible for the many new members we were pleased to have join our Society.

On behalf of my committee and myself, may I extend sincere thanks to the forty-eight ladies of the Canadian Rose Society, The Garden Club of Toronto, and members of Horticultural Societies who acted as hostesses. In their turquoise blue smocks they looked most attractive, and the committees of all of the co-sponsoring organizations appreciated their services.

The thousands of roses used in the commercial displays were grown, under glass, in the United States, many European countries, and Canada. Fresh flowers replaced any faded blooms each day, so the show presented a fresh appearance at all times. From the Aalsmeer Nurseries in Holland came one of their finest roses, 'Pearl of Aalsmeer', a rich red, and 'Baccara', a very brilliant red. They also sent 'Duisberg', a lovely yellow rose, and the very fragrant 'Pink Sensation'. 'Mr. Veerhage' was the name of the luscious orange-coloured rose which so many visitors found exciting, and 'Tawny Gold' was also popular.

Among the roses from England we had 'Mary Hart', a vivid red, which we understand was originated by Mr. George Berhart of Rochester, N.Y. This rose was grown commercially for a great many years in Canada and the United States, and then dropped for newer varieties, but is now being grown in Europe rather extensively. 'Katherine Pechtold', 'Talisman', 'Lady Sylvia', 'Montezuma' and 'Hans Verscheuren' are names which will be familiar to most of you, and you may be surprised to know that, while we think of them as garden varieties, they are excellent producers for the commercial trade.

From France, the 'Baccara' roses were perhaps the best. This rose was developed by the late Francis Meilland, and is very popular at Christmastime because of its vivid red colour. Growers claim that this rose has exceptional keeping qualities if it is cut



when partially opened, rather than in a tight bud. 'Baccara' is grown as a garden rose in this country so you may wish to try it some time.

Each year at our Canadian Rose Society's Annual Rose Show in June we have a wonderful display of roses through the courtesy of the Dale Estate at Brampton, Ontario. Notable among these are the many varieties of floribundas, and it was easy to spot them at the International Show. 'May Day', 'Little Princess' and 'Carol Amling' are so dainty and lovely, while the stronger colouring of 'Crimson Rosette', 'Pink Garnette', 'Castanette' and 'Gold Strike' appeal to us equally. The white rose used so lavishly in the bridal scene, on the stairway and the mezzanine was 'White Butterfly', an exquisite hybrid tea. With superb foliage and long, strong stems, this was quite a 'Show-stopper'. Also from Dale's came 'Regal Gold', 'Pink Sensation', 'Yuletide' and 'Tawny Gold'.

The H. J. Mills' Nursery at Richmond Hill made a colourful contribution to the show with fifteen varieties of hybrid teas and fifteen varieties of floribundas, which in the trade are referred to as 'sweethearts'. Among the hybrid teas their new 'Golden Chalice' was sensational and a close runner-up was 'Chalice'—a rich apricot colour. 'Happiness', 'Talisman' and 'Pink Delight' were also very good, and among the floribundas, 'Stoplight', 'Dubonnet', 'Sparton', 'Pink Chiffon', 'Fashionette' and 'Jingles' were the best.

A separate story could be written about the roses from the United States—there were so many and they were so lovely. Many of these were displayed in the Royal York Hotel in conjunction with the annual meeting of Roses Incorporated. As the most outstanding we would have to pick 'Hawaii' for magnificent colour, 'Seventeen', 'Golden Sceptre', 'Pink Bountiful' and 'Pink Sensation'.

As you will realize, boxes and boxes of roses alone could not make a show. The art of displaying them tastefully and artistically had to be employed, and here we had some of the best talent available. Our Toronto florists outdid themselves in designing arrangements—some exotic—some quite practical—for everyday

enjoyment and for glamorous occasions. But that is not all! Toronto's leading interior decorators moved into Casa Loma a few days before 'R' DAY and set the scenes for the flower show. Victorian, French Provincial, Italian, Spanish, colonial and contemporary designs and furnishings transformed the castle into a cosmopolitan wonderland. And in such a setting the curtain went up on our first INTERNATIONAL Rose Show.

On the terrace, overlooking the city and the bay, and with warm sunshine to add its blessing, the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, the Hon. J. Keiller Mackay, officially declared the show opened. Mrs. J. H. Baillie, President of the Canadian Rose Society, presented Mrs. Mackay with a bouquet of roses. That same evening the Board of Directors of the Canadian Rose Society entertained at a dinner party at Clarendon Hall, to honour visiting rose hybridizers. We are only sorry that it was not possible to have all of our members there with us. After dinner, Dr. Walter Lammerts of Amling Debor, Livermore, California, and Mr. Eugene Boerner of Newark, N.Y. spoke to us on the future of the rose. Needless to say, it is very bright.

To all those who gave of their time and energy, advice and support, our very sincere thanks. When the International Rose Show comes back to Toronto we feel confident now that our part in it will be greater than ever.

# Soil Science in the Garden

*A. H. Bowers, B.S., M.S., Agronomist*

*Swift Canadian Co., Limited, Agricultural Chemical Division*

WHERE would our gardens be without soil?

That sounds like a foolish question—since soil obviously is what makes gardening (as well as our own very existence) possible! Yet gardeners are naturally inclined to pay less attention to the why's and wherefore's of good soil management than they are to plant varieties, pest and disease control, pruning and propagation. After all, the soil is a commonplace thing; it has always been in our gardens and always will be . . . give it a lick and a swipe with some lime and some plant-food and it will take care of itself!

But will it?

As the basis of all gardening success we should recognize that careful soil management is a practice that ranks before variety selection, pest control, or anything else. 'Build from the ground up' is a good precept for any gardener. Let's consider some principles of soil science to keep in mind in your management programme.

## ORGANIC MATTER MAINTENANCE

Far from being a cure-all as proposed by the 'organic gardeners', regular incorporation of cover crops, leaves, compost, manures, and crop residues into the soil does help to make it a pleasant place for roots to live. Organic matter builds granular open structure in heavy silty and clay soils. Test your own soil for structure by suspending a 2 inch lump of it in a jar of water on a  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch hardware cloth-holder. If the soil quickly disintegrates and falls to the bottom its structure is poor and pore space is lacking. If it remains in one piece for some time the structure is good and there is plenty of pore space.

This test does not work on sandy soils. However, here is a different problem. It's not one of loosening up the soil; instead,

we want to cement the sand grains together so that they will take in and store water and plant nutrients. Organic matter in sandy soils increases water-holding capacity and postpones drought effects. In time of excess rainfall it helps to prevent leaching of plant food elements. At all times it partially takes the place of clay in acting as a medium of base exchange—the process whereby potassium, calcium, magnesium, and other basic elements are stored in the soil and given up to plant roots.

#### SOIL ACIDITY CONTROL

In regions of naturally acid soils, liming the soil to increase the soil pH to around pH 6.5 is a generally recommended practice. However, with some folks it becomes an annual habit—too much of a good thing! Over-liming can result in the soil's tying up several of the nutrient elements in an unavailable form, so before you lime, make sure it's necessary by testing with one of the pH indicators commercially produced, then repeat the application only once every four or five years just as farmers do. Remember, when reading pH scale, that with each number the relative acidity increases not by one proportion, but by multiples of ten. Thus pH 6 is ten times more acid than pH 7 (neutral), and pH 5 is 100 times more acid than pH 7. Remember, too, a 'strongly acid' soil does not contain strong acids as such. For instance, only a few drops of a weak acid, vinegar, are required to change alkaline (hard) water of pH 8 to pH 4—a figure 10,000 times more acid!

#### MAINTAINING NUTRIENT BALANCE

Most gardeners know that use of plant food pays them well in increased gardening enjoyment. Prize blooms and tasty vegetables just aren't produced on starved plants. What a good many gardeners don't know is which nutrients are needed by plants and in what form they can best be supplied.

Nitrogen occurs in two principal forms in commercial plant foods. There is a small amount of nitrate nitrogen present for immediate use by plants. But nitrate nitrogen rapidly leaches away or is used up, and soil tests for it are unreliable; most of the

nitrogen is in the form of various ammonium compounds. These ammonium forms are not only very expensive but they also are held in the soil, do not leach out, and are changed to nitrates over a period of weeks.

Phosphorus is the most generally deficient element in soils. Natural soil organic matter can provide some nitrogen, but little phosphorus. Soil minerals are deficient in this element, also. Phosphorus is not leached from soils readily, but quantities are removed in flowers, root crops and seeds. Extremely deficient soils can be built up in phosphorus, but plants nevertheless respond well to annual applications of this element applied in mixed plant foods.

The potash requirement of plants and the potash supplying power of soils varies in the extreme. Neutral, silty, prairie soils may be fairly well supplied in potash, but acid, leached sandy soils and many forest soils, low in organic matter, are deficient. A 'potash toxicity' is unheard of, and the quality factor in your ornamentals and vegetables is taken care of by regularly supplying some potash in a readily available form. A little of the potash applied remains water-soluble, but most of it combines, in forms of varying availability, with the soil clays.

Whether or not your lawn and garden soil fertilization programme is supplying adequate amounts of these three major elements can be estimated by using one of the plant tissue testing methods now available.

## SECONDARY AND MINOR ELEMENTS

Calcium, sulphur, and magnesium, a group often designated as the 'secondary' elements, are found in most plant foods in the 'carrier' compounds providing the major elements. Like nitrogen and phosphorus they are actual constituents of plant tissues. Calcium enters into cell wall formation, sulphur into proteins, and magnesium into fats and chlorophyll.

The minor elements: copper, manganese, iron, boron, zinc and molybdenum occur in minute quantities but have major responsibilities in plants. There are no quick tests which are practical in determining the amounts of each present in soils and plants.



Unlike the secondary elements, as well as nitrogen and phosphorus, they never actually become a part of the plant. Instead, they function as catalysts, and are used over and over again in growth processes.

When the home gardener opens a bag of plant food he sees a pink-coloured, crumbly material. Perhaps he wonders just what it is made of and how it is made.

A typical home garden plant food has an analysis printed on the bag which guarantees the per cent of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash in the mixture. Thus, a 8-12-6 mixture contains 8 per cent nitrogen, 12 per cent phosphoric acid and 6 per cent potash. This adds up to 26 per cent. 'But why not 100 per cent plant food?' the gardener may wonder. 'What is the other 74 per cent?'

Part of the 74 per cent may be made up of other essential nutrient elements such as copper, zinc, boron, manganese, and magnesium. At least one manufacturer includes these minor elements, though the quantities used are not specified on the bag label. Most of this 74 per cent in question, however, is present because no gardener on earth would want to touch a 100 per cent plant food with a 10 foot pole—let alone put it on his flowers!

The fact is that a pure nitrogen-phosphorus-potassium combination is a practical impossibility. Pure nitrogen is a gas (78 per cent of the air is nitrogen) which does not combine readily with other elements. And nitrogen must be combined with other elements before any plants, except the legumes (clovers, alfalfa, peas, etc.) can use it.

Pure phosphorus is just the opposite of nitrogen in so far as its chemical activity is concerned. In fact, it must be kept under water at all times, because this dangerous stuff bursts into flame upon contact with the air. Pure potassium is nearly as bad. It must be submerged in oil to prevent its combination with moisture in the air. If a piece of potassium is dropped into water, it explodes violently.

Other pure elements are equally useless to plants for other reasons. The metallic elements such as zinc, copper, manganese,



magnesium and boron would be of little use to plants if supplied as bits of metal.

Instead of marketing a dubious mixture of useless gas, a couple of fire hazards and assorted scrap metals, the plant food manufacturer offers a safe, clean, odourless mixture of chemical compounds of the nutrient elements which plant roots can take up from the soil. The nitrogen may be carried by the chemical compound, ammonium sulphate, a by-product of the coke oven industry. This is a white, water-soluble material made from nitrogen, hydrogen, sulphur and oxygen and it contains about 20 per cent nitrogen.

Probably the phosphoric acid in the plant food is derived from superphosphate, which is about one-fifth phosphoric acid, the rest being oxygen, hydrogen, calcium and sulphur. (The last two elements, incidentally, are also important plant nutrients.) Superphosphate is made by treating phosphate rock mined in Florida and the West with sulphuric acid. This process makes the phosphate much more available to plants.

Potassium needs are met through the inclusion of muriate of potash, sulphate of potash or manure salts, which contain potash, the remainder being carrier elements. Mined in New Mexico, or obtained from dry lakes in California, the various potash salts are harmless crystalline materials, similar to table salt, which easily dissolve in water.

The minor elements are also supplied as compounds of 'carrier' elements instead of as the pure metals. Common sources are commercial borax for boron, and the sulphate salts of copper, zinc, manganese and magnesium.

All of these raw materials and several others are assembled in separate large storage bays in the plant food factory. Carefully weighed portions of each material are conveyed in batches to a rotary mixer which can mix one or two tons of plant food at a time. Part of the nitrogen in the mixture may be added in liquid form—as ammonia—during the mixing process.

After leaving the mixer the plant food is conveyed by cranes or endless belts to storage piles where it 'cures' for several weeks. The curing process allows interactions to be completed

between the raw materials and ensures the consumer a granular, easy flowing product.

At the end of the curing period the plant food is re-mixed, screened and bagged, ready for shipment to hardware, seed and department stores.

So the 8-12-6, 6-10-4 or other proportions stated on the outside of a plant food package tells only part of the story. The rest of it we have told here. With the calcium and sulphur 'carrier' elements, plus the minor elements, there is a lot more to plant foods than the figures show—but it's in the bag!

# Rose Culture in Ceylon

D. T. Ekanayake, B.Sc. (Ceylon)

*Assistant Superintendent of Botanic Gardens, Hakgala*

THE ROSE, affectionately called 'The Queen of All Flowers', can be grown quite successfully in the hills and on the plains of Ceylon, but in the low elevations the flowers lack size, form and fragrance.

In Ceylon there are four distinct climatic zones as follows:

1. *The wet zone*, consisting of the south-western region of the island from sea-level up to about 1,500 feet elevation with an annual rainfall of about 80–120 inches well distributed throughout the year, and the mean shade temperature runs about 85°F.

2. *The dry zone*, consisting of the northern and eastern parts of the island which has a heavy rainfall but confined to only a few months of the year.

3. *The intermediate zone*, extending from about 1,500 feet up to about 4,000 feet elevation with a rainfall of from 80 to 130 inches, or more, and a mild temperature.

4. *The montane zone or hill country*, has an elevation of from 4,000 feet to the highest elevation of 8,296 feet with a well-distributed rainfall of from 85 to 150 inches and a mean shade temperature of about 60°F.

The best areas for rose cultivation are the montane zone or hill country and the intermediate zone or mid-country. However, these areas suffer a serious drawback in the very heavy annual rainfall which affects the flowering.

Ceylon soils are generally shallow and poor. Near the sea they are gravelly or sandy with a high laterite and a low humus content, and of a deep reddish colour. In medium elevations they are reddish clay with a low percentage of humus, while those in the montane zone or hill country are black, peaty and deficient in lime.

In our country elaborate formal rose gardens laid out in regular

geometric patterns are lacking; the exception being our own rose garden at the Botanic Gardens, Hakgala, situated in the hill country at an elevation of 5,581 feet above sea-level. Of the three Botanic Gardens in Ceylon this is the only location where roses are grown successfully. In most home gardens roses are grown as individual bushes or in isolated beds among other flowering plants, but in recent years a considerable amount of interest has been shown in the culture of the rose and there are many who import rose bushes from abroad, principally Australia.

Roses are propagated by two methods here; cuttings and grafting or budding. The former is the most popular method and most acclimatized varieties such as the ramblers 'Euphrosyne' and 'Saffrano' are propagated by cuttings. The cuttings are inserted in the soil of raised beds during the rainy season and as they advance are shaded. Cuttings taken from well-matured canes give best results; rooting taking place in from 4 to 5 weeks.

Grafting of roses is practised in the Botanic Gardens of Ceylon and the method used is budding or bud grafting. The average rose grower prefers to purchase imported bushes and bud grafting is not generally practised outside the government gardens. At our garden here in Hakgala we propagate the modern varieties by budding and fairly good results have been obtained. The understock used for budding is the Rambler 'Euphrosyne' which is very vigorous and quite hardy, and is commonly grown in pergolas in hill country gardens. The type of budding which is most successful is shield or 'T', and is done during fairly dry weather. Waterproof wax tapes are used for wrapping after the scion has been introduced as the budding is done on stocks rooted in beds out of doors. Weather permitting the wax tapes can be removed after 14-21 days. At the Botanic Gardens, here in Hakgala, rose bushes flower in from 2½ to 3 months after grafting.

Roses in this country prefer a well-drained clay loam and success depends on the initial preparation of the soil. The soil in the plains is sandy and low in humus, and has to be improved by the addition of clay loam and farmyard manure. On the other hand the hill country soils are too acid and liming is very essential as roses dislike excessively acid soils. Holes or beds for planting roses

should be provided with drainage material at the bottom such as stones or clinkers. This is very necessary here as most areas receive very heavy rainfall and roses will not thrive in waterlogged soil. Before planting the top spit should be well incorporated with farmyard manure. The best time for planting is during the two monsoons—in the dry zone during the north-east monsoon from October to January; and in the wet, intermediate and montane zones during the south-west monsoon from May to September.

Ceylon is different from Canada in that there are no seasons—just wet and dry periods. With the heavy rainfall, peculiar to most areas, and mean temperatures ranging from 60°F. to 85°F. plant growth and vegetative activity takes place throughout the year. In the dry zone the dry period extends from February to September and in the wet, intermediate and montane zones, the dry period is very short confined to the months of February and March. Wet weather spoils blooms and pruning is carried out at such a time that new shoots come into flower during dry spells. The most suitable time then for pruning is mid-October to early November and the new shoots flower in from 2 to 2½ months. In the plains, where flowering takes place throughout the year, moderate pruning is done after each crop of bloom. In the hills moderate to hard pruning is done, according to variety and condition of the bush, once a year in November. After pruning the soil around the plant is forked up and mixed with cattle manure.

Bulky organic manures, such as cattle manure and leaf mould, have been found to be best for roses here, but a careful application of a balanced fertilizer is beneficial. The following mixture has been found to be very good and should be applied just before the formation of flower-buds after pruning.

2 parts sulphate of ammonia.  
2 parts superphosphate.  
1 part muriate of potash.

The common pests which attack roses here are aphids or greenfly, caterpillars and beetle larvae. Caterpillars cause considerable damage with their chewing of the leaves and flower-buds and



are best controlled by spraying the infested plants with lead arsenate. Aphids or greenfly attack very young vegetative buds or floral buds and the harm they cause is considerable if not checked. They are easily destroyed by spraying with one of the many insecticides, especially those that contain nicotine. The beetle larvae attack the roots and are destroyed by the use of soil fumigants.

In Ceylon roses are not subject to many diseases, Powdery Mildew and Black Spot being the principal ones. Some varieties of roses are very susceptible to Mildew, others quite resistant, and it is usually observed during wet weather. The symptoms of the disease are curling of the leaves and the appearance of a white powdery growth on the leaves and other aerial parts. The disease is controlled by spraying with any sulphur preparation.

Black Spot is very troublesome here as it is throughout most of the rose-growing world, and is most prevalent in the higher elevations since humidity accompanying long wet spells favours the spread of the disease. To combat the disease we have used copper fungicides with very poor results.

As a matter of information and for comparison we are listing below the varieties that are growing best in Ceylon.

### *Hybrid Tea Roses*

'Betty Uprichard'	'General MacArthur'	'Ophelia'
'Crimson Glory'	'McGredy's Yellow'	'Shot Silk'
'Ena Harkness'	'Mme Butterfly'	
'Etoile de Hollande'	'Mrs. Henry Bowles'	

### *Climbers and Ramblers*

'Emily Gray'	'Lady Sylvia'	'Mrs. G. A. Van
'Euphrosyne'	'Marechal Niel'	Rossen'
		'New Dawn'

### *Polyantha Roses*

'Golden Salmon'	'Karen Poulsen'	'Poulsen Pink'
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# My Visit to the National Rose Society Summer Show

W. J. Keenan

DEEPLY engrained in the being of all English people is the love of their national flower, THE ROSE, which is very evident to anyone attending the great summer show of The National Rose Society. When Mrs. Keenan and the writer set out last spring to tour some of Europe's interesting countries, including their famous rose gardens, we made certain that our itinerary would lead us to London in time for the show being held on 1 and 2 July.

As we approached the halls of the Royal Horticultural Society, where the show was held, the sight of long lines of people (enthusiasts) waiting for the opening—on both sides of the doors at each of these halls—made a deep impression on us. Being interested in the newer roses and the seedlings that give us some idea of what to expect in the future I chose the hall where the trade exhibits were shown. The scene as one enters the show hall is indeed a magnificent sight, and was an incentive to thoroughly investigate and enjoy the blooms so well displayed. It is here that the National Rose Society had its temporary headquarters where the members can meet those responsible for its operations.

My host and guide was Mr. Leonard Hollis, the editor of the fine quarterly magazine *The Rose*; he is also a Vice-President of the Society and a member of the editorial board of *The Rose Annual*. Mr. Hollis was one of the judges of the new seedling classes, and an excellent grower of roses himself, so his comments as we visited the majority of the displays was very helpful in appraising the performance of the many new varieties in English gardens.

It is in this hall that you have the opportunity of meeting the many hybridizers and growers who are continually trying to produce better roses for our pleasure, and it is indeed a great

pleasure to have informal talks and discussions with these experts. Not all the roses in this hall are new but the majority of them are not yet known in Canada, and as we toured the hall the first rose that really attracted my attention was 'Orangeade' in the McGredy display. This outstanding floribunda was awarded a Gold Medal in 1959, and while its colour is hard to describe, it is recorded as a dazzling pure orange, and if planted in a small group would be a fine addition to any garden. I am looking forward to seeing it bloom in my garden in 1961. Another of McGredy's own development is 'Sherry' a delightful new floribunda the colour of rich dark sherry; excellent for those ladies who delight in making floral arrangements. Also attractively displayed was 'Fritz Thiedemann' a salmon-orange hybrid tea by Tantau, and 'Rumba' a new yellow-flecked and edged bright red floribunda by Poulsen. McGredy's own 'Piccadilly' a lovely new hybrid tea, red and yellow bicolour, which won the Hybrid Tea Gold Medal at Rome, is a wonderful addition to the hybrid teas. This variety, a seedling of 'McGredy's Yellow' and 'Karl Herbst' also won the Hybrid Tea Gold Medal at Madrid some weeks later. I thoroughly enjoyed meeting Mr. Sam McGredy and the shop talk we had with Mr. Hollis at the new seedling exhibit. Some of the roses on display at the exhibit were 'Daily Sketch' one of the Gold Medal winners, a floribunda that resembles a small 'Perfecta' with its carmine-red to pink and paler reverse—and the two winners of Certificates of Merit, 'Mischief' a new medium-sized hybrid tea, salmon-coral in colour, and 'Miss Ireland' a warm orange-salmon which is very appealing.

Dicksons of Hawlmark had two of their own seedlings on display that attracted my attention. 'Dearest' a lovely salmon-pink floribunda that was awarded a Certificate of Merit, and 'Cherry Glow' a cherry-red and yellow bicolour hybrid tea. I had a very nice chat with Mr. Alex Dickson who was interested in knowing how his roses were doing in Canada.

At the Wheatcroft Bros. Ltd. display I noticed the new hybrid tea, 'Super Star' by Tantau, which also won a Certificate of Merit. This new pure vermilion rose is being hailed all over England as the rose of the new decade. Also here I saw 'Suspense' by Meilland,

a beautiful bicolour, deep scarlet and yellow, very large and well petalled. 'Anna Wheatcroft' is a single coral-pink floribunda; three plants or more would make a wonderful display. Also 'Stella', a hybrid tea of the 'Kordes Perfecta' type, warm peach-pink with cerise edges and shades, the flowers being reflexed. I enjoyed very much my talk with Mr. Harry Wheatcroft.

Our next visit was with Mr. Herbert Robinson who has to his credit such roses as 'Christopher Stone' and 'Moonbeam' and his newer introductions also have the appearance of top quality. Among them 'Vilia' a floribunda shown in the 1960 *Canadian Rose Annual*, 'Westminster' an outstanding bicolour hybrid tea for which the experts are predicting a bright future. 'Dorothy Peach', a clear golden yellow hybrid tea of excellent form, which won a Gold Medal in 1959 would be a fine addition to any garden and the floribunda 'Highlight' with its flame scarlet flowers, produced in clusters, is a real stand-out.

At the prize exhibit of R. Harkness & Co. Ltd. the new yellow hybrid tea 'Golden Sun' by Kordes was really outstanding. There should be a place in every garden for this rose. When I saw it in the garden at Geneva, Switzerland, I was greatly impressed by this magnificent bloom. 'Doris Norman' the excellent floribunda by Mr. Norman never looked better than in this display.

Due to the great crowds it was not possible to spend the amount of time we would have liked meeting the growers in all the booths but noticed amongst many recent introductions of very high quality and appeal the following.

'Allgold', a floribunda by Le Grice, an outstanding English hybridizer, an excellent yellow that looked very good in the many trade exhibits where it was shown.

'Paprika', a Gold Medal winner in 1959, a floribunda the colour of which I have noted to be vermilion-scarlet with a blue-shaded eye—should be a stand-out in any garden.

'Wendy Cussons', a red hybrid tea winner of the President's International trophy and Gold Medal of The National Rose Society for The Best New Rose of 1959.

'Lady Zia', another red hybrid tea winner of a Gold Medal in

1959; well petalled and should win many prizes at exhibitions.

'*Lilli Marlene*', a red floribunda granted a Certificate of Merit in 1959 and should do well.

One of the two Gold Medals that were awarded went to 'Golden Giant' by Kordes. This rose should win many BEST OF THE SHOW prizes in the future. I had the pleasure of visiting with Mr. Wilhelm Kordes during our trip and greatly enjoyed meeting him and going through his greenhouses. Mr. Kordes is recognized as one of the world's great hybridizers and his record of achievement would be ample evidence of any such claim. He was a very genial host and we greatly enjoyed his enthusiasm and his knowledge of the rose and its culture.

The BEST ROSE IN THE SHOW at London went to 'Josephine Bruce' in the nurserymen's class and 'Karl Herbst' in the amateur class.

It is very difficult to put into words my impressions and pleasure in attending this great show, and I would strongly advise any of our members who are contemplating being in England in the early summer to try and arrange their schedule so that it will be possible for them to attend the show.







'MARIGOLD' (H.T. type)

Raised by Louis Lens, Belgium

Trial Ground No. 905. Reg. No. 407. TRIAL GROUND CERTIFICATE

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# Flower Arrangement

*Margaret E. Dove*

FLOWER arrangements were created long before our time. Blossoms and foliage arranged in elegant containers were designed for particular purposes and to express a special environment.

Looking back over the past few years and comparing arrangements made then with those of today, we find there has been a gradual change and now we have an absence of the confusion so often apparent in the fussy arrangements of former days.

Contemporary arrangements are usually planned with clear architectural lines and bold structure, with emphasis on contrast and texture. They are graceful but stripped of all unessentials.

Many strong, simple designs are often obtained by using only two or three kinds of plant material, perhaps a combination of interesting branches for the outline, together with some type of blossom (preferably in different stages of development), with its own or a contrasting foliage. For example, the beautiful rose 'Sutter's Gold' arranged in a rhythmic crescent line with yellow-veined croton leaves and a sweep of Scotch broom. Such a simple but decided form, with no trimmings added as an afterthought, brings out the inherent richness of rose and foliage.

The contemporary modern arrangement can be interpretative, expressing the arranger's idea of a subject. Quite often some type of accessory such as a figurine, piece of sculpture, or driftwood is an integral part of the whole design.

Colour is also used in a decided and deliberate manner, strong pure colours and subtle combinations of one colour with its tints, tones and shades.

In the modern arrangement the arranger has few restrictions on combinations of materials, colours or containers. However, the elements of design should always be kept in mind, together with an appreciation of what is fitting and harmonious.

Design is still the most important factor in the making of a

flower arrangement. The *elements* of design, form, pattern, line, texture and colour, are as necessary in flower design as they are in the architecture of a building.

The *principles* of design are our working tools, balance, proportion, scale, contrast, dominance, repetition, rhythm and harmony. Becoming familiar with these principles, we are able to express ourselves, creating arrangements using the so-called rules as a guide, not a hard and fast formula from which there may be no deviation.

For an arrangement to be attractive the correct container is of importance. It should be in keeping with the material it is to display. Shape, colour and texture of the container will help to create the desired feeling. A block or stand under the container is considered a part of it and quite often will help unify the design. The stand, however, should not vie for attention in material, shape or colour.

There must be something in most containers to hold the plant materials firmly in place. In shallow type containers needle-point holders are satisfactory. Needle-point cup-holders are an invaluable item in the arranger's equipment. They may be filled with water and placed on flat surfaces; the arrangements are made in the cup-holders, allowing the arranger to use articles which do not hold water as the apparent container.

Aquafoam, purchased in block form, is a synthetic material which enables the arranger to readily insert flowers at any angle and in any spot. It must be well water-soaked before it is used. A roll of chicken wire is effectively used in a tall opaque container. Natural holders such as cedar and juniper may also be used.

Flowers should, if possible, be cut the day before they are to be arranged and allowed to stand in water overnight. Submerging stems in deep warm water allows them to become turgid. Roses respond well to ordinary hardening, but the extra chore of first conditioning them in hot water will generally result in fresher-appearing, longer-lasting blooms. After covering flowers and foliage with cloth or paper to keep off any possible steam, the stem ends are placed in 2 inches of water about 115°F. and allowed to remain there until water becomes cool. They are then put into a

deep container of water and kept in a cool place during the hardening period.

A flower arrangement is usually thought of as having three parts:

- (1) The top or highest point where the spiky material, the tips of foliage and the buds of flowers are used. It is here as well as at all outside points that the lightest colours are usually placed.
- (2) The middle, where half open or rounder forms are used.
- (3) The bottom, where an appearance of weight is concentrated.

There should be no sharply defined lines in the design as, for example, a row of pink roses all in one line. It is important that the viewer should see the arrangement as a whole, rather than in formalized units.

The eye travels down from the highest point through the body of the arrangement to a centre of interest. This is called the focal area, and it is here the strongest colour, the greatest feeling of weight and most fully opened flowers are usually placed.

The simple vertical line is an easy design for the flower arranger to create. A line of great dignity and rather austere, it has reaching or ascending lines readily expressed by the use of plant forms having spike shapes like the gladiolus. By careful placement, however, ovate forms can be used to create the desired line.

The vertical line design keeps the plant material more or less within the confines of the mouth of the container. The design may broaden somewhat as it ascends, but it diminishes as it reaches the highest level.

In a vertical type container we like to arrange five blooms of the grandiflora rose 'Queen Elizabeth', picked in bud and fully open form. Arranged in the ascending line the bud, cut with the longest stem, is placed first to establish the height of the design. A guide for this first placement is that above the rim it be twice the height of the container. The remaining blooms with their own foliage are added to follow the perpendicular line. Any foliage likely to be submerged under-water is first removed.

To broaden the design part way up and to provide contrast, a few hosta leaves are added on either side of the main line, with one or two more placed so that they appear to fall over the rim of the container, still following the vertical line.

If an opaque container is used the necessity of concealing the under-water mechanics is eliminated. In a clear glass container careful handling of under-water material is necessary, otherwise the confusion of stems showing through detracts from the finished arrangement.

Flower arranging is indeed a fascinating art to acquire—one to be highly recommended for year-round enjoyment.

Nature has supplied us with perfect forms and exquisitely blended colours, ours to do with as we will.

TABLE 1

## MATERIALS TESTED ON GARDEN ROSES IN 1960

<i>Treatment No.</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Concentration</i>
1 <sup>a</sup>	Maneb (M-22)	0.5# active/100 gal.
2 <sup>a</sup>	Maneb (Manzate)	0.5# active/100 gal.
3 <sup>a</sup>	Maneb (M-22), applied with hose sprayer	0.5# active/100 gal.
4 <sup>a</sup>	Maneb (M-22), applied with 3-gal. back-pack sprayer.	0.5# active/100 gal.
5 <sup>a</sup>	Cyprex	0.4# active/100 gal.
6 <sup>a</sup>	Cyprex	0.3# active/100 gal.
7 <sup>a</sup>	Cyprex	0.2# active/100 gal.
8 <sup>a</sup>	Captan	1.0# active/100 gal.
9	Captan to soil (4# active per 40 feet <sup>2</sup> plot) at 2 dates, 30 days apart.	
10	Phaltan, used same as 9 (above).	
11	Jackson and Perkins rose spray (1960)	2.0#/100 gal.
12	Unsprayed control	
13	Unsprayed control	
14 <sup>a</sup>	Phaltan	1.0# active/100 gal.
15	Jackson and Perkins dust (1960)	
16	Jackson and Perkins Busy Bee dust	
17	Jackson and Perkins Glyodin-carbamate emulsion spray	
18	Phaltan	1.0# active/100 gal.
	Isotox	3 pts. soltn./100 gal.
19 <sup>a</sup>	Acti-dione	0.5 ppm/100 gal.
	Captan	0.75# active/100 gal.
20 <sup>a</sup>	Acti-dione	0.5 ppm/100 gal.
	Maneb	0.6# active/100 gal.
21 <sup>a</sup>	Phaltan	0.75# active/100 gal.
22 <sup>a</sup>	Phaltan	0.50# active/100 gal.

<sup>a</sup> = Rohm and Hass B-1956 spreader-sticker was used with these sprays at a rate of 0.4 pints per 100 gallons.

# 1960 Fungicide Tests on Garden Roses

*J. Stanley Melching, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.*

THE materials tested on garden roses and the concentrations used in our 1960 fungicide tests are given in Table 1 on the preceding page.

Maneb gave complete control of Black Spot when applied at the 200# pressure, and no difference was noted between the Manzate or M-22 formulations. Less complete, but still excellent control was achieved when the hose sprayer or the back-pack sprayer was employed. Powdery Mildew was moderately severe, above an acceptable level although much less than in the control plots. No chemical injury or visible residue was noted in any of the Maneb plots.

Cyprex gave complete control of Black Spot at all concentrations employed (5, 6, and 7). Powdery Mildew also was controlled nearly completely at the .4# and .3# levels, but at .2# a noticeable decrease in control was noted. On one variety of rose ('Diamond Jubilee') a slight discoloration occurred at the .4# and .3# levels, but not at the .2# level. No phytotoxicity was noted on any of the other five varieties used.

Captan as a foliar spray (8) gave excellent Black Spot control, but Mildew was not controlled adequately. As a soil treatment (9) Captan gave no control whatsoever over Mildew or Black Spot. No adverse plant response was noted from the chemical and whether or not a higher dose could be safely and effectively used is problematical.

Phaltan sprays at all concentrations used (14, 21, 22) gave complete control of both Black Spot and Powdery Mildew. Very little visible residue resulted from these treatments, foliar discoloration developed after the third or fourth application and became progressively more noticeable. This started as a blackening



of areas of the leaf blade, which later turned yellow and finally turned brown as the tissue became necrotic. This injury was severe at the 1# concentration, but it decreased markedly at the  $\frac{1}{2}$ # level. When Phaltan was in combination with Isotax (18) there was very little injury noted, although the Phaltan was present at a 1# concentration. During two previous years of testing, no injury was noted when Phaltan was employed alone at the 1# level. As a soil treatment (10) Phaltan, like Captan (9), was ineffective against either Black Spot or Mildew.

Jackson and Perkins commercial rose spray (11) and dust (15) gave adequate Black Spot control. The spray was not as effective against Mildew as the dust. The Glyodin-carbamate spray (17) gave satisfactory control of both diseases and resulted in plants of above-average vigour and thrift. This latter effect has been noted before with Glyodin, but its ability to control Black Spot has varied drastically from season to season.

The Acti-dione plus Maneb spray (20) resulted in excellent control of both Mildew and Black Spot. Some slight burning and discoloration were noted. The Acti-dione plus Captan spray (19) also gave excellent control of both diseases, and injury to foliage was negligible.

# Rose Growing in Colonial Canada

*Harold C. Cross, Baie d'Urfe, Que.*

THOSE of us who have been captured by the most absorbing of hobbies, the growing of roses, inevitably find ourselves becoming interested in the historical background of the rose. We discover that the 'queen of flowers' is probably the oldest in cultivation. It even precedes man, since there is fossil evidence dating back millions of years. We are told that rose culture was well understood 2,000 years ago: propagation by cuttings, planting in beds by themselves, deep trenching and hot water heat to force winter bloom.

The study of modern roses is said to begin with the establishment of the famous rose garden of the Empress Josephine at Malmaison, near Paris, 150 years ago, to which she brought from all over the world the roses known at the time, some 256 different kinds. She gathered about her leading horticulturists, plant breeders and artists, to improve the flower she loved. By 1850, rose breeding was rapidly advancing in France and England, and with the new colours and forms, public interest soared.

There is evidence that early immigrants to North America brought with them their love of gardens. The early French settlers brought to Canada, among their cherished belongings from the old land, the roses gallica, damask, centifolia and cinnamon. According to R. W. Oliver in a fascinating chapter of his useful pamphlet, 'Outdoor Roses in Canada', there were roses in the gardens of the General Hospital in Quebec, as early as 1690. He points out that later, the United Empire Loyalists brought into Ontario a variety of roses grown in the New England states.

As early as 1808, John Lambert in describing Montreal wrote: 'Here the inhabitants walk of an evening and enjoy a beautiful

view of the suburbs, and the numerous gardens, orchards and plantations of the gentry.' Another visitor in 1818 writes: 'Just above the Grey Nunnery there was a college with a garden running down to the river (the St. Lawrence)', and further on tells of 'a huge garden at the top of Beaver Hall Hill, behind the residence'. In the *Canadian Courant and Montreal Advertiser* of March 1813, there is offered for sale a large assortment of garden seeds, among others: balsam, trefoil, petunia, chrysanthemum, gentiana, mignonette, sweet peas, and several other unidentifiable sorts. From unpublished correspondence, we find that the daughters of Bishop Mountain of Quebec were keen gardeners. At Quebec, a letter reveals that Kate's garden contained morning glory, sweet peas and golden poppy; Harriet, living at Lennoxville (wife of Principal Nicolls of Bishop's) grew St. George roses and red phlox. A request was made that a relative should send some seeds from England for the two gardens, as 'all the gentlemen in Quebec who kept nice gardens imported their seeds from England'.

In pursuing this intriguing subject, the writer believed that a clue to the variety and extent of rose growing in Canada during the earlier part of the last century might be found in nursery operations of that day, if such existed. Obviously, the roses to be seen in Canadian gardens would depend greatly upon what material could be purchased at accessible nurseries. Examination of newspapers of the forties and fifties resulted in our discovering some quaintly worded advertisements which provide information on rose growing and gardening in general, that may prove of some interest to fellow rosarians.

Probably the most influential of the two or three English newspapers published in Montreal in the 1840's was the *Witness*, of which John Dougall was the publisher. In the issue of 23 April 1849, there appeared the following advertisement:

'For Sale, at Rosebank Nurseries near Amherstburg, Canada West, Flowers and Flowering Shrubs, consisting of the largest collection of choice, named Tulips on this Continent at very reduced rates. A very fine collection of Double and Single,

named Hyacinths of all colours and shades. A large assortment of choice new Dahlias. Roses comprising many of the finest varieties of Hardy June, Moss, Bourbon, Perpetual, Hybrid, Noisette, Boursalt, Bengal and Tea Roses, etc., etc., at very low prices.

Paeonies-Tea and Herbaceous, as well as nearly all the choicest Flowering Shrubs and Perennial Flowers, Bulbous and Herbaceous, can be supplied. Flower Seeds of the best kinds for sale. Orders by mail, or left at the Witness office in Montreal will be carefully attended to and forwarded with dispatch.

JAMES DOUGALL'

Practically all the rose types listed above may be identified. It is not quite clear what is meant by 'Hardy June', a rather general term. The 'Moss' of course was an old favourite, a variation of the 'Cabbage' (*Rosa centifolia*). The 'Bourbon' (*R. chinensis*) group appeared first about 1819, and were more or less perpetual-flowering. Hybrid perpetuals made their appearance about 1840 and were already achieving considerable popularity because of their second crop of bloom. The 'Noisettes' were originated in 1817. The 'Boursalt' is more difficult to identify, but apparently was the name given to a group of thornless climbers. We are told that Empress Josephine had twenty-two varieties of 'Bengals' at Malmaison. The type was originated about 1800. The 'Tea' (*R. odorata*) called the first truly ever-blooming rose, was introduced into Europe about 1809. For some reason, although there were several varieties in cultivation at the time, there is no direct reference to the 'Damask' in the Amherstburg advertising.

Similar advertisements appeared in the *Witness* for several weeks, offering in addition various kinds of fruit trees: apples, pears, standard and dwarf, berry and current bushes. Further indication of the scope of the Rosebank operations is given in an advertisement on 11 June 1849:

#### 'Fine Tulips

Specimens of the Rosebank Nursery Collection of Tulips consisting of about 150 named kinds may be seen in full bloom at the Garden of Mr. John Dougall, head of Mountain Street,

for a few days. Catalogues will be furnished to visitors who may desire them, and orders may be left at the *Witness* office.'

On another occasion this Rosebank Tulip Collection was referred to as 'the result of 30 years careful collecting and propagating to produce a collection probably unrivalled on the Continent'. It is evident that this tulip collection was quite unusual.

There is much to indicate that the Dougall nursery at Amherstburg, situated in Essex County, long a market gardening centre, was a successful and progressive business. James Dougall himself was President of the local Agricultural Society when it conducted its first Fall Fair in 1846. We are informed that the Society records do not mention rose or other flower classes in the prize lists of that early day. However, it is to be remembered that the first rose show was held in England in 1858, and the National Rose Society was not organized until 1876.

James Dougall of Amherstburg was the brother of John Dougall who published the Montreal *Witness*. The latter owned a large garden on the lower slopes of Mount Royal, located at what is now the corner of Sherbrooke and Mountain Streets. For some years, as suggested above, this was more or less a display garden where Montreal sales orders were accepted on behalf of the Rosebank Nursery. Thus in 1853 John Dougall advertised: 'The undersigned can furnish excellent sorts of Gooseberry, Raspberry and Currant Bushes and Strawberry plants, also Roses and Border Flowers, on application at his garden, head of Mountain Street, *before eight o'clock in the morning*'. This interesting liaison between publisher and nursery is further revealed in the offer by the *Witness* to award one dozen tulips for two new subscribers.

The 1849 advertisements feature the 'promptness' with which orders to the Nursery could be filled: It was pointed out that 'the Propeller EARL CATHCART plies regularly between Amherstburg and Montreal, touching at intermediate points'. Customers in Lower Canada had delivery of their plants via this 'propeller' river-boat, probably taking several days for the journey through Lake Erie, the Welland Canal (built about seventeen years



earlier), across Lake Ontario and down the St. Lawrence. We have to remember that Montreal, Toronto and west were not linked by rail until 1856.

Other firms were also in the gardening trade, as we find an advertisement in 1849 of William Lyman and Co. of Montreal:

‘The subscribers having received their usual supplies of fresh garden and flower seeds from London via Boston, are prepared to execute orders for seeds with care and promptitude. Descriptive Catalogue gratis. The usual Discounts made to Country Merchants and Market Gardeners.’

This firm also offered for sale *The Complete Gardener and Florist* (eighth edition), ‘containing an account of every Vegetable production for the table, with directions for Planting and Raising Flowers’.

By 1853 James Dougall was advertising his business as the Windsor Nurseries, ‘opposite Detroit at the Old Ferry Landing’. Local sources inform us that Dougall moved from Amherstburg to Windsor about the time the Great Western Railway reached that village, which as a result ‘boomed’, and soon became a town. Advertisements of the Windsor Nursery appeared regularly in the *Witness* until 1867 at least.

We find an interesting sidelight as to the current price of roses in Dougall’s 1860 spring announcement: ‘Attention is called to the stock of Hybrid, Perpetual, Moss and other Hardy Roses, which sell at from \$3 to \$4½ a dozen, for very strong plants, according to size and quality’. He refers to his stock of ‘all the Everblooming Roses worthy of cultivation’, and ‘30 fine sorts of Moss’. A cultural hint is found in his comment ‘the Roses, except when on their own roots, are all budded on Manetti stock, the only one suitable for this country (on no other stock will they bloom freely in August)’. From these excerpts, it is reasonable to assume that Dougall did his own budding, which would account for his surprisingly wide offering of varieties.

About this time there is first reference to ‘Climbing Prairies’ and ‘Ayrshire’, in his lists. *R. setigera* at that period was called the ‘Prairie Rose’. R. W. Oliver found a hybrid ‘Prairie Queen’



climber listed as one of the 'best varieties for Canada' in the *Canadian Horticulturalist* for July 1878, probably the earliest list published. He also found 'Queen of the Belgians' on the list, and identified it as an 'Ayrshire'. It seems reasonable to assume that the practice until that time (1878) had been for nurseries to advertise types and classes rather than individual varieties. This is partly explained by limitations in size of newspapers of the day, and consequently less space for detailed advertisements.

For those interested in the orientation of gardening with contemporary social and political history, it might be pointed out that the 1849 advertisement, referred to earlier, appeared in the *Witness* the same week in which the old Parliament Buildings on Youville Square, Montreal, were burned to the ground by a mob enraged by passage of the (to them) infamous Rebellion Losses Bill. This was also the year the U.S. Annexation Manifesto was formulated and signed by 1,000 Montreal citizens, an action growing out of the financial depression in Canada, caused by the adoption of Free Trade in Great Britain. In spite of all the political and economic disturbance, folks maintained and loved their gardens.

The *Witness* was published by three generations of the Dougall family, John being the founder. It had a very wide circulation in Canada, second only to that of the *Toronto Globe*, during the second half of the last century. The paper regularly carried articles on horticultural and agricultural subjects.

It is hoped that the sharing of this information with regard to early rose growing in pre-Confederation Canada may result in eliciting additional relevant facts in the possession of others, which may in due course be made available to the rose fraternity.

# Europe—1960

*Sam McGredy, Portadown, Northern Ireland*

IF one has the time (and the money!) an interesting summer can be spent travelling around Europe as the rose season moves from the Mediterranean to the Baltic. While our blooms in Ireland are not normally at their best until early July, Rome is in full flower by early May.

The Rome garden, set against the Palatine Hills, adopts the same judging procedure as most of the other Rose Trial Grounds. Gold Medal awards are few and far between. A local Jury points the varieties under test during the first season. An International Jury then meets in the second year to award the prizes. This year the Floribunda Gold Medal went to a white Banksian hybrid climber called 'Purezza'. Raised in Italy by Mansuino this is a wonderful break in plant habit. The plants are literally completely covered by small double snow-white blooms. It remains to be seen if it will be hardy in the more northern climates. The Hybrid Tea Gold Medal went to my own red and yellow bicolour 'Piccadilly', a seedling of 'McGredy's Yellow' and 'Karl Herbst'.

This variety also won the Hybrid Tea Gold Medal at Madrid some weeks later. The Spanish garden is undoubtedly the finest in Europe. I have never seen such wonderful hybrid teas. They are so good and so prolific that floribundas are not very numerous. It was rather surprising, therefore, to see a Danish-raised floribunda 'Toni Lander' come from its cool climate and win a Gold Medal in its section. With us here in Ireland it is probably the most prolific bloomer of all and the orange-scarlet flowers hold their colour better than 'Jiminy Cricket'.

The Paris Show at Bagatelle was just a week too late. Nearly all the bush roses were past their best and it was a very prolific pale pink climber, 'Clair Martin' from Meilland, which took the only Gold Medal. One week earlier, and the Madrid winners would have been top again.

The other big French show at Lyons, devoted exclusively to French roses, gave its top award to Meilland's 'Suspense'. It is a most vivid red and yellow bicolour with very strong leathery petals.

Some two weeks later, Tantau's 'Super Star' triumphed at Geneva in Switzerland. This is undoubtedly one of the finest roses for many years. It is the first clear orange hybrid tea. A wonderful blaze of colour; the plant and fragrance are outstanding too.

At the July cut-flower 'Floriade' in Rotterdam, this rose gained a Gold Medal again, but the outdoor trials went to my own 'Orangeade'. This is a floribunda of similar colouring to 'Super Star'. The Herr Mock Medal for the best rose in the show and a Gold Medal went to 'Orangeade'. 'Piccadilly' was first in the hybrid tea trials, and Gregory's pink 'Wendy Cussons' took the cup for scent.

In the cooler climate of Scandinavia, 'Toni Lander' and 'Piccadilly' were joined by the American 'Coronade' as the winners of the Nord-Rose Trials. 'Coronade' is an extremely vigorous pink and yellow bicolour hybrid tea with a very high pointed bloom.

'Super Star' came to the fore again in London, winning the President's Trophy for the best new rose of the year. Tantau had another Gold Medal winner in 'Stella', an enormous warm pink hybrid tea with a really husky plant underneath it. Kordes' 'Golden Giant', another monster rose, looked like one of the best yellow hybrid teas for many years and was an easy Gold Medallist. The only floribunda 'Gold' went to my own 'Daily Sketch', a fragrant cerise-white bicolour of exceptionally good form.

Looking back over the year I would say that 'Piccadilly' was the star in its first flush. As the season wore on, 'Super Star' took up the running and ended up the year in a blaze of glory. In the past few years floribundas have had most of the honours and it was nice to see hybrid teas doing so well. All the varieties are first-rate roses.

The United States came close to top honours. Armstrong's 'Duet' was always in the running, but the Juries seemed to have

difficulty in classifying it, particularly at Geneva. Boerner's greenhouse varieties, however, received a fistful of awards at the Floriade. I particularly liked his 'Golden Garnette'.

I wonder now what will happen next year. I have seen a whole batch of likely contenders in the first year trials. Somebody must strike Gold in 1961!

*I know wherever Heaven is  
That roses must be there.  
And I have hopes that some rose vines  
Will climb the golden stair.  
But here on earth I find the gates  
Of Paradise ajar,  
Nor do I yearn for lovelier things  
Beyond the moon and star.  
A rose of red is Beauty's heart  
A rose of white her soul.  
Distil them, Lord, within my cup  
And make my spirit whole.*

WILSON MACDONALD

# Your First Rose Garden

*Alfred W. Nowlan, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia*

I HAVE been growing roses for the past ten years and during that time have read many articles by the experts; some highly technical, difficult and expensive to carry out. The method and procedure which has proven very successful in my garden is quite simple and inexpensive.

To begin with rose growing need not be costly. Let us assume that you are now a gardener growing good vegetables and the more common varieties of perennials and annuals, and while you admire the rose gardens of your friends have always felt that you couldn't grow roses successfully.

Your first step will be to move some of that soil from your vegetable plot to the chosen location of your rose garden—it will grow good roses with a few extras added. I have found that the best location for a rose garden is one with a south-westerly exposure, some shade during part of the day and some shelter to break the damaging winds of autumn when the bushes are in full bloom; and to protect the plants against the freezing winds of winter. A raised bed shows to advantage and allows the excess water of spring and fall to run off without collecting around the roots. Most heaving is caused by too much moisture being retained in the soil during the freezing and thawing of spring.

After the soil has been moved to your chosen location, and assuming the bed size to be approximately 12×26 feet, add about 3 cubic yards of well-rotted cow manure, two bales of pulverized peat moss, and 20 lb. of finely ground agricultural bonemeal—or proportionate quantities for larger or smaller beds. Dig all in thoroughly to a depth of at least 18 inches, and if time permits let the bed settle for a couple of weeks before testing, or having it tested for the acidity or alkalinity of the soil which is indicated by the symbol pH—potential of Hydrogen. The ideal pH value



for growing roses is from 5.5 to 6.5, or slightly acid, and if the value is found to be below 5.0 add approximately 30 lb. of agricultural lime. If the pH value is found to be above 7.0 this alkaline condition can be rectified by the addition of powdered sulphur, but unless your soil has been heavily limed at some time this condition is not likely to exist. After the addition of either of the above amendments the soil should be re-tested, and if found satisfactory you now have a rose bed which will hold seventy-five beautiful, prize-winning hybrid tea roses, planted alternately 2 feet apart.

If you want your rose garden to be the talk of the town and can afford the expenditure, write to a reliable nurseryman for his catalogue, select your favourites, keeping in mind that for a proper representation you will want at least three bushes of a variety. Also if you make your choice from the American Rose Society award winners and The Clearing House and Rose Analysis of The Canadian Rose Society you will have the finest roses available today. The varieties I have found most rewarding would include 'Peace', 'Pink Peace', 'Confidence', 'Kordes Perfecta', 'Charles Mallerin', 'Love Song', 'Tiffany', 'Sutter's Gold', 'Helen Traubel', 'The Doctor', 'Picture', 'Mojave', 'Mirandy', 'New Yorker', 'Queen Elizabeth', 'Lady Elgin', and 'Chrysler Imperial'.

It has been my experience in this section of the Maritimes that roses planted in the spring have a better chance to succeed than those planted in the fall. When the bushes arrive from the nursery, examine them at once, and if the bark is shrivelled they have dried out in storage or in transit. Bury them for forty-eight hours in moist soil which will restore their vigour. Before planting cut off damaged or broken roots and prune the canes down to about 9 inches which will prevent them from being swayed in the wind while the roots are becoming established, and will also encourage a more compact growth. Dig a wide hole and spread the roots out well and deep enough so that the bud union is 2 inches below the surface. As you fill the hole tamp the soil firmly around the roots—being careful to maintain the proper level of the bud union—water, let settle, add more soil and tamp again. Mound the soil up a few inches around the plant to prevent



excessive evaporation, and keep well watered until the bushes are established.

If costs have to be considered you may find it more expedient to purchase roses in groups of twenty-five plants per year. You should keep a permanent record of your plantings, and make a master-plan showing the location of the different varieties. Then make name-stakes for each plant numbering them from one to twenty-five; the second year add your purchases to the plan and number the name-stakes from twenty-six to fifty and so on for each successive year. Using this system you can tell the year each bush in your bed was planted, either by consulting your master-plan or the number on the name-stakes. This will also help you in determining which of the varieties do best over as many years as you wish. It is advisable to remove, wash and store the name-stakes each fall and it is a simple matter to replace them in the spring by simply referring to the plan. I have found spruce stakes  $18 \times 1\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$  inches, painted with two coats of flat white and lettered with black enamel will last almost indefinitely.

When your bushes begin to 'break' in early spring it will be necessary to use a good all-purpose rose dust or spray to take care of the chewing insects such as leafhoppers, thrips, slugs, caterpillars and others; also the sucking insects red spider mites and aphids. These all-purpose sprays and dusts will also control rose diseases such as Black Spot, Powdery Mildew and Rust. If you want to prepare your own sprays, nicotine sulphate mixed with a little ivory soap as a spreader has been an old stand-by, while fungicides containing sulphur or copper dust have been the remedy for the diseases. As you gain experience and confidence you will no doubt want to try the more potent insecticides and fungicides that research and science have given us in recent years, but we have to be just a bit more careful in their application. For the chewing insects products containing DDT or methoxychlor would be suggested while Malathion does an excellent job on the aphids and spider mites. In combating the diseases Acti-dione for Powdery Mildew and Captan or Phaltan for Black Spot would give excellent control without foliage damage if used carefully.

In all cases of insect- or disease-control timing is important, and

if you consider this chore as a protective measure, instead of a cure, the job will be simplified. Your rose garden should be sprayed or dusted in the early spring as growth appears, and during the growing season once every ten days or so. In the case of aphids or plant lice I have found, on occasion, daily attention necessary to eliminate the pest. Two very helpful aids to have around is a good quality plunger type duster and a cylinder type pressure sprayer.

Now, in regard to fertilizing, which is very important. If you have built your rose bed, well all that will be required will be an occasional feeding with a good commercial rose fertilizer. One application early in the spring as the leaf shoots begin to open and another as the buds begin to unfold followed by feedings about 15 June and 15 July, which should be the last for the season. Several light feedings are better than one or two heavy applications, and remember that while a little is good it does not necessarily follow that more is better. Roses should not be fed in the fall as this encourages new green growth which is soft and will not have time to harden before the frosts of winter.

Watering is very important in growing good roses, and this cannot be over-emphasized. It serves as a solvent for mineral in the soil, conveys this soluble material within the plant, keeps the stems erect and leaves distended, and is responsible for the operation of the whole growth cycle. One of the easiest ways to water your rose bed is by using a porous canvas hose attached to your regular garden hose and laid along the base of a row of bushes. After this row is soaked for half an hour or so it should be moved to another row, and so on until the complete bed has been thoroughly watered.

Unless you cover your bed with a mulch of sawdust, peat moss or some other suitable material easily obtained locally it will be necessary, during the growing season, to cultivate your bed once a month to eliminate weeds and keep the surface soil loose and well aerated. As the fine hair-like roots of rose plants tend to grow near the surface, care must be taken in cultivating not to disturb these important feeders.

During the first season of growth blooms should be cut

sparingly so as to give the plant every opportunity to develop a sturdy structure. As the bloom withers it should not be allowed to set seed but should be cut back to the nearest leaf-bud, leaving several well-developed leaves between the cut and the main cane. As these leaf-buds develop into shoots they will produce more flower-buds.

Disbudding is often practised to improve the size and development of the remaining blooms, especially if they are to enter show competition. Most hybrid teas produce three or more buds to a stem, and in disbudding all are removed except the central bud which then has a chance to develop to its utmost perfection. Unless you are planning on exhibiting your blooms it is not advisable to disbud more than a few of your bushes as this practice reduces the number of blooms in a mass display.

The matter of winter protection in the rigorous zones has always been one of serious concern for amateur growers. In preparing for the winter period it is essential that your plants be healthy, the wood well ripened and mature and should be cut back and supported against heavy snowfalls and high winds. We have previously mentioned that in order to have well-matured wood for the dormant period lush fall growth must be avoided by withholding nitrogen feeding after 15 July.

My rose garden consists of approximately eighty bushes, mostly hybrid teas. It is situated next to my home on a raised terrace with a loose stone retaining wall and has a south-westerly exposure. During the winters of 1958, 1959 and 1960 I lost but one plant due to winter killing which I think has been due to the pre-seasonal preparation and the actual protection.

Approaching the last of October when the leaves have started to fall but before heavy frost I move soil from my vegetable garden and mound each plant to an approximate height of 9 inches—the soil can be returned in the spring. I then prune the bushes back to about 3 inches above the mounds and cover the whole bed with a good thick layer of eel grass, gathered from local beaches and kept from year to year for this purpose. Eel grass has a very high insulating value and keeps the ground frozen in the spring as long as you care to keep the bed dormant. After

using this method for ten years I have not had any undesirable reaction from the salt in the eel grass.

When spring arrives the plants should be watched closely and when the leaf-buds begin to break, remove the eel grass and store it away for another winter. Gradually reduce the soil mound until the bed is level again. It is advisable to equip yourself with a good pair of rose-pruners so that you can attend to the all-important chore of pruning with pleasure and the satisfaction of a job well done. First remove all dead wood, all weak and twiggy growth, and shorten the remaining canes to make the bush symmetrical and present a pleasing appearance. All cuts should be made about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch above outpointing buds.

In this article we have been mainly concerned with the culture of hybrid teas but the same procedures would apply in growing floribundas and grandifloras.

# Fifty Years of Rose Breeding

F. L. Skinner, M.B.E., LL.D., Dropmore, Manitoba

IT is over fifty years since I started to try and breed roses that would have the form and fragrance of the old roses I had known in Scotland, and still be hardy enough to grow in Manitoba without protection. At that time *Rosa rugosa* was considered one of the most promising parents to use with this objective in mind, and when I mentioned to Professor Sargent of the Arnold Arboretum that I intended to use *R. rugosa* as one of the hardy parents in my rose breeding work, he complimented me highly on my choice. However, I did not have the success I had hoped for with *R. rugosa*. Using 'Mermaid' as pollen parent I secured approximately 2,000 seeds that seemed quite meaty but none of them germinated. Using the pollen of 'Mme. Nobert Levavesseur' I managed to raise four hybrids, one of which was identical with the variety that later became known as 'F. J. Grootendorst'. This variety never produced seed for me, and as it killed back quite a bit I decided to send it to Mr. Macoun with the hope that it might prove quite hardy at Ottawa.

By crossing *R. rugosa* with our native *R. acicularis* I got hybrids that were much easier to work with than the straight species. 'Wasagaming', 'George Will' and 'Will Alderman' have these species hybrids as seed parent and they all have large, fragrant, well-formed flowers. 'Wasagaming' only flowers once but the other two continue to flower most of the summer. All three are quite fertile but any seedlings that I have raised from them have the same rose-pink colour that is so common to *R. rugosa* hybrids.

Hybrids were also raised from many of the garden roses and both *R. blanda* and *R. acicularis*, but the only real nice rose to come out of these crosses was 'Betty Bland' which has proven hardy as far north as the Peace River; and in the hands of other workers has given some interesting roses. Most of the hybrids of our native species were either misshapen or sterile and none of the earlier



moss rose hybrids were worth looking at. I had been unable to get any hybrids from the old centifolia or Cabbage rose and by 1930 I felt I had gone as far as I could in the raising of hardy roses. True, I had succeeded in securing a hybrid from a China rose and a form of *R. canina* that had the ever-blooming habit, and full double fragrant blooms, but it lacked hardiness. After three generations of bushes I am only now getting hardiness into this type of flower. I have also managed to get hybrids from a form of *R. altaica*, known as *R. hispida*, and *R. lutea* that were hardy and had the bright yellow flowers of *R. lutea*, but they suffered badly from Black Spot and only one of them now survives. This last survivor has never set seed for me but this past summer (1960) I was able to get quite a lot of seed on other roses from its pollen.

In 1939 while on a visit to the Fruit Breeding Farm at Excelsio I saw a bush of the true *R. laxa* of Retzius, and as I was anxious to get something that would give us white roses, and felt that it would be useful in my work, I begged a sucker. *R. laxa* did very well at Dropmore, and I have scattered its seeds and plants throughout the Great Plains area. I was not long in finding out that it would mate readily with other roses and secured some very nice shrub roses in white and pink shades, but the public now wants only ever-blooming roses and there is little demand for these shrubs.

Among those who got *R. laxa* and some of its hybrids from me, was Mr. Robert Simonet of Edmonton and he has done some nice work with them. One of his hybrids, *R. laxa* × *tea*, is a tall-growing shrub with single flowers that are white flushed pink. It is hardy to the snow line and flowers from June until frost; not only that but it sets seed freely and its pollen is fertile. During the winter of 1958-9 I used this new shrub a great deal in my work and crosses made in the spring of 1959 germinated in the spring of 1960, and some of them are now 4 feet tall. These *R. laxa* hybrids seldom flower until at least three years old, but this year one flowered when barely 3 inches tall. Some, which have my 'China Rose' hybrid as parent, started flowering when about 15 inches tall and continued until frost—their flowers were the typical 'China Rose' in colour, shape and fragrance.



While in England in 1947 I visited the National Rose Society's trial grounds at Hayward Heath and the Royal Horticultural Society's collection at Wisley. There I saw a number of the old roses that I thought would be useful due to their dwarf habit, among them being *R. gallica officinalis* and 'Souvenir Alphonse Lavalle'. Later on I was able to get either scions or plants of some of these very interesting dwarfs, and although they kill back to the snow line they flower freely without any protection, and a number of them will ripen their fruits out-of-doors here.

Many of these old roses have a fragrance and charm all their own, but at the present time the public want roses that will flower throughout the summer and these old roses are forgotten. However, I am still certain there is a place for these old roses, not only for their own sake, but it may be through them that we will at last have ever-blooming roses that will be sufficiently hardy to flower freely without protection, other than the snows of winter.

During the past winters of 1958-9 and 1959-60 I had both 'Souvenir de Alphonse Lavelle' and *R. gallica officinalis* in pots and used them as both pollen and seed parents in conjunction with 'Simonet's *Rosa laxa*' × tea, 'Independence', my hybrids of 'Donald Prior', and my 'China Rose' hybrids. There was a good germination of seed during the winter and quite a few started flowering when two or three months old; among them some very good red shades having 'Souvenir Alphonse de Lavelle' as one parent. Some seedlings having the 'China Rose' hybrid as a parent were also precocious, but of course many, including the gallica hybrids, are slower in coming into flower. It is possible that they may develop the ever-blooming habit after reaching maturity; and it may be that further breeding will have to be done to bring out this character. Cuttings were made of those that had nice flowers which were produced early and the original seedlings were left outside without protection to test their hardiness.

Whilst in Winnipeg in February 1960 visiting some keen gardening friends I was shown a tall-growing yellow rose that did not appear to be either 'Persian Yellow' or 'Harrison's Yellow'. It had been moved from Medicine Hat where it had been grown for years as the 'Yellow Rose of Texas', and while

it was doing well in Winnipeg, having grown to 9 feet without any winter protection, it bore a certain resemblance to 'Persian Yellow'—yet there was a difference. I had never seen 'Persian Yellow' in this district more than 4 feet tall and on examining it closer I found it alive to the tips.

I was permitted to take some scions home which were grafted and started into growth. Before the snow had gone one of these grafts had given me one flower which differed from 'Persian Yellow' in that it had a lot of good pollen—I had never been able to grow 'Persian Yellow' with any quantity of pollen. By good luck I had a number of potted roses coming into bloom, among them 'Independence' and several of my hybrids derived from 'Donald Prior', and the pollen of the yellow rose was used on as many of them as possible. To my surprise and pleasure most of these pollinations resulted in hips from which at maturity apparently good seed was obtained. Though I have tried on several occasions to raise hybrids of 'Persian Yellow' I have never been able to get any seed to set from the small amounts of pollen available.

On the numerous occasions that I have tried to grow the 'Persian Yellow' rose it has always been the first in my garden to contract Black Spot, which eventually weakened it so much that it succumbed to the rigours of our winters. However, the grafts from the Winnipeg rose have finished their first summer at Dropmore, without a spot or blemish on their leaves. That this rose should have produced so much good pollen, when 'Persian Yellow' has been notorious for its poor pollen, is a most interesting fact, and if it continues to give good pollen it will open up a new and interesting line of breeding in the search for hardy roses in Canada.

# Don't Overlook Flowering Trees

*Earl Cox, Barrie, Ontario*

I DON'T think it's necessary for anyone to do much drum-beating about flowering trees: flowering crabapples, cherries, hawthorns, dogwoods, plums, magnolias, etc. . . . They're really beautiful wherever they're growing, on a home property, around a public building, on a boulevard, or in a park.

Flowering trees produce a mass of colour early in the season when colour is most appreciated. I suppose the ultimate is to have flowering trees in bloom along with the mid-season tulips, and other spring-flowering bulbs, and the early blooming perennials and shrubs.

You should pay a visit to Ottawa around about the time of the National Tulip Festival, that's where you'll see mass displays of flowering trees—especially flowering crabapples.

I think every home gardener should have some flowering trees, and I suppose flowering crabapples are the most often planted flowering trees in Canada.

Perhaps the most famous, the most highly publicized collection of flowering trees in North America are the Japanese cherries in Potomac Park, in Washington, D.C. You may have seen the cherry blossoms in Washington, in the springtime. When they're in bloom, they make that city one of the showiest places in the world. The Japanese cherries in Washington are planted, as I mentioned above, in Potomac Park, in an almost unbroken circle around the Tidal Basin, and along the East and West Drives, close by a number of well-known national historical monuments, or memorial shrines.

You ladies will be especially interested I know in the next few sentences. And may I caution you menfolk before you read what is to follow—'never underestimate the power of a woman'. You

see, it was two members of the GENTLER SEX who were largely responsible for having the Japanese flowering cherries planted in Washington's Potomac Park.

One day—back in 1912—two very socially prominent Washington ladies, a certain Miss Eliza Scidmore who was an authority on Japanese culture, and Mrs. Howard Taft, wife of President Taft, entertained the Japanese consul in Washington—Dr. Takamine.

Whether the ladies did any hinting or not, or threw out any suggestions as to how the bonds of friendship between The Land of the Rising Sun and the Dear Old U.S.A. could be further strengthened, is not recorded.

But it is a known fact that shortly after Dr. Takamine, the Japanese consul, met with Miss Scidmore and the First Lady, Mrs. Taft, an announcement was made to the effect that a gift of 2,000 flowering cherry trees—twelve varieties—was to be sent from the city of Tokyo to the city of Washington, D.C. The 2,000 flowering cherry trees were sent, and as we all know were planted in Potomac Park, and they, or specimens like them are still there, and each spring produce a magnificent showing which has become a great tourist attraction.

Well, we don't have to go very far afield, or very far back in time to find a somewhat similar incident taking place. For in the spring of 1959, some 2,500 Japanese flowering cherry trees were given to the city of Toronto, to the people of the city of Toronto, by the citizens of Tokyo, Japan. These Japanese flowering cherries are planted in the Hillside Gardens of Toronto's High Park. The plantings stretch for well over a mile, on either side of a driveway. This I can vouch for, because I happened to be present one day when the trees were being planted, and as a matter of fact, I helped to plant one. (Don't look for any plaque on this tree, it isn't specially designated in any way, as the one I helped to plant.)

At any rate, in a few years' time, the city of Toronto should have a better showing, as large, if not larger springtime cherry blossom display than Washington, D.C. (Let's hope this doesn't cause any diplomatic rift.)

When fully grown, a typical Japanese flowering cherry tree

reaches a height of 25 to 30 feet. In the Toronto area these trees should bloom around 24 May. Depending on the variety, Japanese flowering cherries produce either single or double flowers, in white, and various shades of pink. One of the best known varieties, a variety that's widely planted, at least in Eastern Canada, is 'Kwanzan', also known as 'Kazan' or 'Sekizan'. But mostly, I believe it's known as 'Kwanzan'. It grows approximately 25 feet high and produces clusters of quite large, double pink blooms—in May.

Now, of course, perhaps the most planted of all flowering trees in Canadian gardens are the flowering crabapples. They're being used more and more for home and industrial planting, and along the new super highways. When I drive along one of these new four-lane super highways in the spring and see the clumps of flowering crabapples in bloom, I wonder what the early pioneers would think if they could return and see our modern highways, with their plantings of flowering trees and other ornamentals.

Flowering crabapples, let's call them flowering crabs for short, are not generally as large as a standard-size apple tree, although I've seen some well-established older specimens having quite a considerable girth. They seldom reach much over 25 feet in height. And that's why they're so desirable for planting on the average town or city lot. A flowering crab shouldn't be counted on for much bloom for the first or second year. But once a tree becomes established and blooms in the springtime, the branches are practically wreathed with flowers, so thick it's difficult to see the foliage, except close up.

Depending on the variety, the fruit of flowering crabs is very attractive. As a matter of fact, the fruit of some varieties is useful for making jelly, or the little apples may be preserved whole. And if you're ever in the Barrie area, drop in, and we'll only be too glad to let you taste either the preserved fruits or the jelly. (This offer is conditional—don't be too long in coming.)

Not all varieties of flowering crabs bear fruit, and the fruit of some varieties is too tart for preserving or jelly making to suit most people's tastes.

Flowering crabs are desirable mainly because of the show of



colour they produce, early in the season. The individual flowers may be either single or double, and the colours range from white, through various shades of pink to deep red.

Flowering crabs will grow wherever an apple tree will grow—in any reasonably good, well-drained, but preferably not acid soil.

There are a great many different varieties of flowering crabs to choose from. Check with your favourite nurseryman.

Two very well-known varieties, which have reddish coloured flowers: 'Aldenham' and 'Almey', and we'll toss in 'Atrosanguinea', the carmine crab, for good measure. In the pink shades, 'Malus Floribunda', and 'Betchel's Double Flowering Crab'. And with white flowers, 'Toringo'. I might mention, too, the Siberian crab, *Malus baccata*, it has white flowers and golden fruits, and it's a narrower tree than most varieties.

I'd suggest you investigate flowering crabs, and flowering cherries, and don't overlook Paul's double flowering hawthorn, a very lovely small flowering tree which produces an abundance of carmine red flowers in late May and early June.

I think we should plant more flowering trees on home properties—in parks, around industrials, and for street trees—because as I said at the beginning, they produce glorious masses of colour early in the season when colour is most appreciated.



# Roses under Glass

*F. Fairbrother, M.Sc., F.R.I.C.  
President of the National Rose Society*

HAVE you ever considered the joy of being able to cut some perfect roses in April? It isn't difficult if you have a greenhouse, even a small one. If you haven't you should make up your mind to purchase one, as it is an investment which will pay good dividends.

In addition to growing a few rose trees to have early flowers you will later on be able to try your hand at cross-fertilization and maybe produce a new rose of your own—all very fascinating. In the somewhat dismal days of winter you will be able to potter in your greenhouse, watching the rose trees develop and having a foretaste of the glories which will come later out-of-doors. It gives a great thrill to see the trees bursting into lovely green leaves in February, knowing they will be unharmed by frost and biting winds and that the roses will be sure to follow.

In the greenhouse you can achieve a degree of perfection, both of foliage and of bloom, that is almost impossible out-of-doors. You will have no worry that a late frost will damage or even kill the buds and certainly shrivel the leaves, nor that a deluge of rain will arrive just when the roses are unfolding their petals and should be looking their best. Perfection can be achieved under glass if you take certain precautions and give your trees their due amount of care and attention.

How, you may ask, do I begin? It is to help such as you that the Editor has asked me to write this article.

If you are buying a new greenhouse try to get one with ventilators the whole length of the sides and top. This, of course, is the ideal house, but if you have to make do with what you already have don't be put off, you can still get good results. I do not advise a house with glass to the ground-level; you will be growing the roses during the winter and you will find this type of house

requires more heating than one built on brick wall foundations or one that is a lean-to, particularly if it is against the house wall.

You will require some kind of heating if you want blooms in April, but roses can be grown in a cold greenhouse if you are prepared to wait a month or so later for the blooms. Having tried most varieties of heaters, I have come to the conclusion that electric tubular heaters, with thermostatic control, are the most suitable for the small greenhouse in which the busy owner has to do all the work. I have two such heaters running the full length of my small lean-to house, one near the roof and the other under the bench on which I grow my trees in pots. These heaters are separately controlled so that I can have one, two or none in action just as the weather demands. A maximum-minimum thermometer is almost essential, as you should try to maintain temperatures in the house during January–May similar to the average out-door temperatures between March and July. It is most important too that ventilation is given throughout the whole of the growing period. Your roses should not be coddled too much in the hope of earlier blooms, but you should strive to avoid too great a difference between day and night temperatures and, at the same time, give ventilation during the day.

The easiest way to grow roses under glass is to grow them in beds of well-prepared soil, and in that case the glass should be a little nearer ground-level so that the trees will receive as much light as possible—remembering that the more glass you have the more heat you will require in January and early February. The disadvantage of this method is that your greenhouse ceases to be an all-purpose house and must be devoted entirely to roses. Also it is not easy to keep down the temperature during the summer months when the trees should be resting.

In my small house I grow all trees in pots, and they are put into the house as soon as the chrysanthemums are taken out. When the rose trees are removed early in June they are followed by tomatoes, also in pots. For the beginner I advise pot culture and I will tell you exactly what I do.

I use 10-inch pots well crocked for drainage; the crocks are then covered with a thin layer of  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch bones mixed with broken wood

charcoal (there is usually some on the outer edge of the bonfire if any branches of trees are burnt). Above this is placed a layer about 2 inches thick of chopped turf (not too fine) mixed with old, well-rotted and dried manure. The pot is then filled about one-third full of a good soil mixture, consisting of five bushels of turfy loam, chopped thoroughly and put through a  $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{3}{4}$  inch sieve (a piece of wire-netting stretched over a box sieves quite well), half a bushel of bonfire ashes *which have been kept dry*, 1 lb. bonemeal, 2 lb. hoof and horn and  $\frac{1}{2}$ -gallon of old soot. The mixture should be prepared some time before use, thoroughly turned several times and kept in a dry place.

Having prepared the plant-pot, in early October dig up from the garden the varieties you wish to grow under glass, cut the roots back sufficiently to allow them to spread out in the pot, and holding the tree in one hand, fill the soil mixture in with the other, working it between the roots with the fingers. The junction of the stock with the rose tree should be held about 2 inches below the top of the pot so that, when the soil has been filled in and finally pressed firm (not hammered in!) there is almost 2 inches between the soil-level and the top of the pot. Stand the pots outside, if possible on ashes, and shorten the stems so that they will not be blown about before the roots have taken a firm hold. Bring the trees inside early in December and keep them dry for a fortnight until all the leaves drop off. Prune as near Christmas as possible and prune really hard, i.e. to one or two buds of the previous year's growth. The trees should be watered once after pruning and then left until growth begins, when a really good drink should be given once a week.

One of the most common mistakes a beginner makes when cultivating under glass is to over-water. Tap the pots with a stick and if there is a hollow ringing sound the plant needs water, but if a dull, flat tone is given it is wet enough. The best time to water is early morning, and the water used should be at the same temperature as the house. About mid-February the rose trees should be making rapid growth and the watering can be more frequent. At this time weak manure water (made by putting cow and pig manure with a little soot in a sack, submerging it in a tank of

water and diluting until quite pale when used) may be applied once a week with good effect.

Towards the end of March weekly watering with chemical manures may be undertaken. This should be done with care and solutions should never be strong. I have found a mixture of  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of nitrate of ammonia and  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of phosphate of potash (potassium di-hydrogen phosphate) dissolved in 2 gallons of water, given once a week in the second half of March, and then twice a week when the flower-buds first appear is all that is necessary for excellent blooms.

It is fairly easy to control pests and disease under glass. Greenfly, caterpillars and Mildew are the most general, and provided the house is kept well ventilated and care is taken with watering there should be little trouble of any sort. Spraying daily (in the evening) with clean cold water from the time the leaves appear until the roses are showing colour is most beneficial, and, if you should see any greenfly, add a little Abol Derris to the water. Caterpillars are best dealt with by finger and thumb! Watch closely any leaves near buds that curl over; there is probably a caterpillar inside and if not dealt with promptly the bud will be eaten. Careless ventilation or rapid changes in temperature will bring on Mildew and, should any appear, either dust the leaves with green sulphur or spray with Karathane.

Towards the end of April you will be rewarded by a crop of perfect roses and you will feel your efforts have been worth while. After the first blooming is over the trees should be gradually cooled off and then taken outside and stood in a trench dug in the kitchen garden. The buds should be removed from any new shoots that grow and the trees given an occasional watering in dry weather. In October see that drainage is satisfactory and give the trees a good top-dressing after removing some of the topsoil. The same potting mixture can be used, enriched with a little bonemeal (a dessertspoonful per pot), and a handful of powdered, well-matured and dry manure. The trees will remain outside until early December when the greenhouse year for roses starts afresh.

Here are twelve good hybrid tea varieties to grow under glass: 'Anne Letts', pale pink; 'Perfecta', cream with pink edging, base

of petals yellow; 'Silver Lining', inside of petals pink, outside silver grey; 'Wendy Cussons', rose red; 'Montezuma', deep orange-salmon; 'Margaret', pink; 'Ena Harkness', bright crimson; 'Konrad Adenauer', velvety crimson; 'Soraya', brilliant orange-red; 'Grand Gala', vivid scarlet inside of petal and silvery-pink outside; 'Bridal Robe', ivory-white; 'McGredy's Yellow', pale yellow.

Of the floribundas, 'Moulin Rouge', 'Dickson's Flame', 'Anna Wheatcroft', 'Allgold', 'Red Favourite' and 'Vilia' make an attractive six.

(Reproduced by kind permission of *The Rose*, quarterly journal.)

EDITOR'S NOTE: Due to variation in climate Canadian dates should be taken to read one month earlier, for example, bring trees inside early in November and prune early in December. Mr. F. Fairbrother would like to emphasize, as a general rule, the greenhouse temperature between the time of pruning and the time of flowering should be kept at approximately the same temperature as would obtain outside during the same stage of growth.



# The Place of the Formulator in Horticulture

*Robert A. Craig, B.S.A. Port Credit, Ontario*

EACH year new pesticides become available to add to the many materials that have been developed in the past ten to fifteen years. The large numbers which followed the war have slowed down due to new problems and requirements expected from these materials.

The major slow-down can, no doubt, be attributed to the passing of the Miller Bill in the United States, and subsequent restrictions in Canada, which has severely limited the residue that may be found on food crops. The manufacturer of any insecticide to be used for this purpose is required to test for residues on each crop for which the spray is recommended, in addition to establishing complete toxilogical data.

The cost involved to ascertain this information, coupled with the research cost involved in finding new materials can, and has in some instances, amounted to two million dollars for a single product. Thus, it can be easily understood that only the strongest and best-managed companies can afford this type of research. Of these chemicals that show promise, only the ones with the widest possible uses on the greatest number of crops can be pushed through the different stages of development, testing, production, and distribution.

Among these super materials, pesticides with a specific, limited use are often found. Because anticipated returns do not warrant the expense of completing the procedures to a marketable product by the company itself, this information and the basic material may be made available to the smaller formulator-distributor. It is quite possible that some of these materials, of limited use, can fill a gap in the pest controls available to the specialized horticulturists, including greenhouse growers, nurserymen, and home gardeners.

The problems of further developing a material at this level are

somewhat reduced, primarily because crops involved are mostly ornamentals, thus eliminating the costly residue-testing requirements applied to food crops. With this obstacle removed, there remains only the claimed effectiveness of the material to be proved. This testing can be done by government experimental stations throughout the country, and at the same time be supported by actual grower use on an experimental basis.

Experiments on other methods of application can be made—for example, the use of an insecticide in aerosol form, smoke generator form, and concentrate mist application. The marketing of chemicals in these methods has been left primarily to the formulator-distributor for promotion in a very specialized field. Now that many of the latest insecticides are available in both aerosol and smoke generator, much of the greenhouse insect control is obtained in this manner. The labour saved quickly compensates for slightly higher material costs.

It is unfortunate that government regulations require separate test data for the use of a material in these forms, even though complete information may be available on the original chemical and its application in a spray form. This has resulted in the dropping of a number of excellent controls from those recommendations applied to insects attacking vegetables under glass.

By following the use of a material closely, a formulator can ascertain many facts, often previously unknown to the manufacturer, such as plant varieties susceptible to damage, more complete data on effectiveness of the material, spray characteristics and other peculiarities. By this close association with greenhouses and nursery growers, a constant vigilance is maintained and any apparent reduction in effectiveness is quickly observed. It may be due to the ever-increasing problem of insect resistance.

Until three or four years ago, the ability of an insect to resist a chemical insecticide, and to breed, through mutation, a super strain, not touched by many of the older stand-by materials was not recognized. Now, however, the effectiveness of even the most lethal chemicals continues to drop constantly and with such rapidity, that new controls have not replaced them quickly enough.

The problem of resistance is pronounced in the greenhouse, particularly on rose crops. All other cut-flower plants such as chrysanthemums, snapdragons, and carnations, are completely cut out, and the plants replaced frequently with a maximum replacement-time of two years for carnations. This breaks the continuity of the life-cycle of the two-spotted greenhouse mite which is the most troublesome resistant insect, and thus helps prevent any local resistance build-up. Gradually, however, because rooted cuttings of these plants are shipped daily from large central sources to all parts of the country, there is a general build-up due to the regular inter-breeding of different strains.

The replacement time for rose plants is four to six years, and at no time is a house or range empty, as replacement is done on a rotation basis.

Because there is no complete change of host plants, it is possible for mites that have developed a high resistance to chemicals used, to be always present, and reproducing.

The most thorough spray programme, using the limited recommended method of alternation of the best miticides, cannot keep outbreaks from recurring every seven to ten weeks.

The information learned by the formulator is put to good use when recommending or preparing the best chemicals or combinations for the amateur gardener.

In the vast home garden field, brand names by the thousand have emerged to confuse the gardener. This market is seldom invaded by the manufacturer directly, although it has been tried a number of times in the past, seldom with any great success. This is the speciality of the formulator. Starting with a number of accepted chemicals, combinations may be made to produce 'shot-gun' or multi-purpose sprays or dusts to control a wide range of common garden insects and diseases.

The merits of one combination over another are often disputed by both formulators and users. Generally, however, all these combinations, if applied frequently enough, will give reasonable control. The Rose Society members, recognized as a very knowledgeable group, make it a point to familiarize themselves with the different diseases and insects attacking their prized plants.

When looking for more specific chemicals, they frequently turn to the formulator for new and better answers.

Although the latest two spotted mite controls are not available in the home-garden package, materials such as Aramite, a specific miticide, continues to do an excellent job and should be included in any spray where mites are a particular problem. Malathion, a broad spectrum insect spray, if used frequently enough, will give adequate control of mites as well as aphids and rose chafers. The frequency and thoroughness of any application, is, without a doubt, a deciding factor.

Considerable headway has been made with the control of Mildew by Acti-dione, a relatively new antibiotic fungicide. Most growers report the material to be reasonably effective if foliage coverage is maintained at all times. Captan, Phaltan, and Maneb are all good Black Spot controls; however, some reports have been noted where Phaltan caused some leaf burns. All of these are not generally available in the small home pack, but may be often found in combinations.

Ornamental plant-growers, and the rose enthusiast in particular, can take courage in knowing that the formulator-distributor is making every effort to give them the best weapons to protect those prized specimens they enjoy so much.

*(Courtesy of Plant Products Co. Ltd., Port Credit, Ontario)*

# Systemic Chemicals for Plant Protection

*J. Stanley Melching, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.*

THE prevention, arrestment, or cure of diseases by internal activity caused by introduced chemical substances is commonplace today in the practice of human medicine and in treatment of domesticated animals. In the study of plant diseases, much less time and fewer resources have been devoted to investigations concerning 'internal medication'. Nevertheless, work has been done in this area and important progress has been achieved. The development of this approach to disease and insect control has gathered considerable momentum during the last ten years, and an important role for systemic control chemicals in the future of agriculture seems assured.

## WHAT ARE SYSTEMIC CHEMICALS?

Most chemicals used for plant protection are applied to the plant's surface where they act as a barrier to the disease-causing organism. When the tiny 'seeds' (spores) of a fungus parasite contact such treated plant tissue, they are unable to germinate and grow on the surface or into the interior of the plant because of the presence of the inhibiting chemical. Such materials are known as 'protectant' sprays or dusts. It is assumed that the active chemical does not penetrate into the interior of the plant-tissue but functions primarily at the plant surface, and that the plant itself is merely a spectator to the chemical destruction or inhibition of the parasitic organism.

There are certain substances, however, which do penetrate into the living plant cell. If, once inside, such a substance is carried from cell to cell, it is said to possess *systemic activity*. When the presence of the substance thus introduced brings about the eradication, decrease in severity, or prevention of disease establishment in an



ordinarily susceptible plant, it is classified as a systemic control chemical. A few inorganic substances, some biologically produced antibiotics, and several organic chemicals synthetically produced in the laboratory have been shown to possess such activity. Names given to protective methods utilizing these types of compounds are chemotherapy, chemical prophylaxis, teletoxic activity, etc. In this form of control, the plant is not primarily a passive surface but is an active participant in the complex processes that permit absorption and translocation of the applied substance.

#### ADVANTAGES OF SYSTEMICS

Theoretically, there are many advantages in the use of systemics for plant disease and insect control that do not apply to all other methods. When employed as a seed treatment, for example, the ideal systemic would be absorbed by the seed and subsequently translocated to all cells of the developing plant, providing lifelong protection against the insects or disease agents against which it is effective. As a foliar spray, the systemic type of chemical would not need to be applied completely over all plant surfaces; presumably, the untreated areas also may be protected by translocation of the active substance. Consequently, lower volumes of spray material would be required to do an adequate job. In addition, subsequent new growth would be protected; thus, depending on the longevity and effectiveness of the chemical, fewer sprays would be required during any given season than if protectant action only were involved. Moreover, pests in places inaccessible to contact sprays could be more readily controlled.

In actual practice, some of these advantages have been realized. Seeds of cotton, pea, bean, and nasturtium which were soaked in a schradan solution produced plants that were protected against aphids and red spiders up to fifty days after germination. In controlled experiments, it has been shown that appreciable streptomycin could be found in the leaves of apple trees twelve weeks after the antibiotic had been applied to the trunk of the tree. When sprayed on certain leaves, many antibiotics and synthetic

chemicals have been found in the unsprayed leaves up to several weeks after application. The feasibility, therefore, of getting certain materials into the plant system has been demonstrated conclusively.

The potential usefulness of the systemic kind of plant protection is best illustrated by those diseases which cannot be controlled adequately by other available methods. Diseases of large shade or forest trees may be cited as one example. These trees cannot be sprayed economically with conventional protectant chemicals, nor can crop rotation be employed every year or so to reduce the disease potential. The need in this situation is for a systemic compound that can be gotten into the plant when applied to the soil, the trunk, or perhaps to the foliage by aeroplane spray. Such a chemical has been found and successfully employed against the blister rust fungus on western white pine trees. When Actidione was applied as a spray to the basal portion of the stems, existing infections in trees up to 50 feet in height apparently were eradicated, regardless of the location of the infection in the tree! Studies on the persistence of the antibiotic in the tissue revealed the presence of the chemical in the basal bark two years after treatment.

Other areas where systemics have been employed with some success are in the control of the bacterial diseases, the cereal rusts, the vascular wilts, and some foliar nematodes.

The control of sucking and chewing insects with the organic phosphorus insecticides has seen rapid development in the past ten years. Many of these compounds are truly systemic when applied as soil drenches, foliar sprays, or seed treatments. Since many viruses are carried from diseased to healthy plants by feeding insects, these insecticides also may reduce the spread of diseases caused by some such virus-transmitting agents. An idea of the potential efficiency of these chemicals can be gained from the results of experiments with citrus trees, where 0.5 oz. of demeton applied to the trunks of mature trees provided a nearly complete kill of mites feeding on the fruit up to three months after application.

The selective toxicity of some of the systemic insecticides, such

as schradan and demeton, makes it possible to integrate chemical and biological control. This ability to kill only the pest and not the beneficial insects is an extremely valuable characteristic and is desired in any agricultural chemical.

Rain wash-off and other weathering influences do not affect directly the residual effectiveness of internally absorbed compounds.

#### PROBLEMS OF SYSTEMIC CONTROL

With protectant chemicals, it is often possible to predict by laboratory tests which compounds will not give good field control. This is not true of systemic type compounds, which may be ineffective against the pathogen in the test tube yet provide adequate control when supplied to the plant tissue. Therefore, the tests for preliminary screening of chemicals for systemic activity are more involved, expensive, and time-consuming than assay methods for protectant materials.

Injury to the plant is another important factor in systemic work. Often the dosage required for control also will produce undesirable plant responses. This problem may be more difficult to surmount with fungicides than with insecticides, since fungi are themselves plants and their metabolism is very similar in many respects to that of their host. This aspect, however, merely excludes certain compounds and thereby slows, but does not prevent, the ultimate selection of suitable chemicals.

The fact that the plant has no closed circulatory system offers complications. Most systemics are translocated upward readily, but few travel downward through the plant at an appreciable rate. There is a tendency for such materials to accumulate in leaves and other aerial parts. This can be serious in view of the high mammalian toxicity of many of the chemicals which at present show the most promise. In addition to the need for better control of the rates of absorption and of the distribution of the chemical within the plant, it is essential that the time required for degradation of the toxic compound be safely regulated to suit the purpose for which the crop is intended. Of course, the long-term effects upon the plant and upon those persons who come in contact with the

plant must be studied thoroughly for any material considered for disease and pest control.

#### SYSTEMIC CHEMICALS IN REGARD TO ROSE PESTS AND DISEASES

Most of the approaches to disease control by the systemic method up to the present time have been concerned with maladies for which no adequate protective measures were known. In most cases, invention and exploration have been motivated by necessity. The situation is somewhat different with garden roses. Each rose plant receives individual attention in the home garden. This concern on the part of the grower is reflected in his willingness to spend the time and money necessary to ensure the good health and vigorous appearance of each plant. Fortunately, this willingness, coupled with the availability of adequate protectant chemicals for control of the serious pests and diseases of the rose, has demonstrated time and again that healthy roses can be grown in the midst of their enemies by use of the present conventional control methods. These methods include sanitation and a spray or dust programme with materials which are primarily of the protectant type.

At this time I would like to point out that the situation outlined above is different from that of the commercial rose grower. He is concerned with large numbers of plants and regards control problems from an understandably different viewpoint. Many of the systemic insecticides available today may prove useful to him. But the majority of these compounds are nerve poisons, *extremely toxic to man*, and should be handled only by persons thoroughly familiar with their properties and thus able to use them with safety.

Some progress has been made in investigating the systemic activity of less toxic fungicides for rose disease control. Preliminary reports indicate that certain fungicides may be applied to the soil and taken up by the plant to provide control of Black Spot. Success with Captan applied in this manner was reported from Arkansas, but similar tests in New York failed to show any control whatsoever. It is to be expected that differences in soil types and

climatic conditions may contribute to variable results in such experiments. However, as work progresses we reasonably may expect to find the reasons for such discrepancies and the means to overcome them.

Some of the antibiotics may warrant more consideration in rose research. Acti-dione, which eradicates the Blister Rust Fungus in western white pine, also eradicates the Powdery Mildew of rose. Can this compound be formulated or combined with an adjuvant in such a way that it can become systemically effective against this rose disease?

In brief summation, it may be said that many compounds have been and are being found which possess systemic activity in plants, and striking success in practical control applications has been achieved with some of them. Most of the insecticides of this type are too toxic to humans to be recommended for use by the average home gardener. Although the most serious pests and diseases of roses can be controlled adequately at present by other means, there are certain advantages intrinsic in systemic chemical control that justify the search for such compounds of relatively low mammalian toxicity for use on garden roses. A start has been made in this direction, and as more is learned of the physiology of the plant, pest, and fungus it should become possible to develop systemic chemicals with specific characteristics for specific control purposes. This has been done in the field of medicine, and in the recent developments of scientific research with systemics there is good reason to expect comparable success in the field of plant disease and insect control.



# Need for a Hardier Understock

*Percy H. Wright, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan*

A ROSE understock of superb hardiness was originated by the late Professor J. T. Maney, peach specialist at Ames College, Iowa, as an after hour project. He developed it by crossing a thornless variety of the Japanese multiflora rose, the commonly used species for understocks in North America, with *Rosa blanda*, the native wild rose of the Great Lakes area, which is also thornless.

Inevitably he got a thornless rose and designated it Ames 6. In many respects it is the ideal understock as it is hardy most winters as far north as Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. It is a strong grower and rarely produces a sucker but it has two deficiencies. First, when propagated by hardwood cuttings its 'take' is lower than that of multiflora and, secondly, its bark is thinner, making it a little harder to work. For these reasons U.S. nurserymen turned it down after a few trials. In an area where additional hardiness is generally desirable, but not vital, this rejection is understandable—but in Canada it is a different story.

Ames 6 has been used as an understock for hardy roses in a limited way by several Saskatchewan nurserymen, but so far as I know no Canadian producer of hybrid teas or similar roses has ever tried it out—not even for experiment's sake. This is hard to understand and I am afraid indicates a lack of enterprise.

I am not suggesting that Ames 6 would have taken over if tried, probably it would have been discarded just as it was in the U.S.A., however, trying it would have focused attention on the need of a hardier understock; and might have set off a project to breed a hardy understock right here in Western Canada.

In fact it did have some success in this respect as I crossed it with 'Betty Bland' and other hardy roses, but my effort was to get a still hardier understock for hardy roses, and not to breed an

understock for hybrid teas. I have several new varieties, the most outstanding being 'Eureka' but I doubt very much if it is the answer. It comes from hardwood cuttings more easily than Ames 6 but is a weaker grower and no hardier. Someone farther south should have back-crossed Ames 6 to its multiflora parent.

Considerable claim is being made that canina is somewhat more hardy than multiflora, and while this may be true it has been shown that some caninas are hardier than others. However, no strain of canina is of maximum hardiness and thus able to impart this quality to tender roses.

Just how much extra hardiness can be given by an understock is not known, however, one experiment that has been made would indicate that it is considerable. Mr. George Bell of Vilna, Alberta, which is north of Edmonton, grafted hybrid perpetuals on native wild rose roots back in the early days of prairie settlement. When I last heard of these early grafts, which would be in the early fifties, they were still alive. The bushes, of course, received yearly protection but even so this is a remarkable story of success. Hybrid perpetual bushes surviving for forty years would be something of a record, even in southern Ontario.

In any event it is very clear that there is a wide-open opportunity for the development of a hardier rose understock in Canada, and why it has not been seriously attempted is beyond my understanding.

# Twelve Outstanding Roses for Beginners

G. C. Warren, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

IT is with some temerity that I approach the subject of rose varieties, especially when I attempt, as I do here, to restrict these to twelve outstanding selections. No two growers, of course, look on roses in just the same manner and it is difficult to imagine any unanimity of opinion where all varieties and types are concerned. However, there are certain points to look for in all good varieties, such as hardiness, floriferousness, length of blooming season and freedom from disease, and it is these characteristics that the beginner must concern himself with particularly.

As my first selection, therefore, I would name the old tried and true variety, '*Frau Karl Druschki*', and I do this with good reason. This rose belongs to the now almost extinct class of hybrid perpetuals which came into being about 1850 and dominated the rose world for more than half a century. Unfortunately, the hybrid perpetuals, despite their name, are not perpetual bloomers in the true sense, although they are hardy, vigorous and generally quite fragrant. Indeed, one planting I had much to do with was set out in 1912 and survived until 1958 when it succumbed to winter injury. But we are not dealing with a class but a variety, and I am sure you will like '*Frau Karl Druschki*' for itself. Furthermore, the beginner requires an 'anchor post' for comparison and nothing better than '*Frau Karl Druschki*' can be obtained for this purpose. It is hardy, floriferous for its type, and withal a most delightful rose. The colour is white with a touch of pink.

My next selection could be none other than the now famous '*Peace*'. This variety has been called the most beautiful rose of the century, and while I do not agree with this description fully, I regard '*Peace*' as a definite step forward in rose breeding. While

the hybrid teas are certainly not as hardy as the hybrid perpetuals, 'Peace' is quite hardy in its group and its vigour and health are unsurpassed. The flowers, like the plants, are quite unique and the ovoid, golden-yellow buds, edged with pink, open first to canary yellow, then to pale gold and end up an iridescent cream. I can think of no other rose that the amateur grower could plant with greater expectations of success.

My third selection is '*Queen Elizabeth*'. I regard this new grandiflora as the best of its class and, in many ways, the best rose in existence. One must see a group of these beautiful roses to realize just what perfection means. The plants are extremely vigorous, produce many strong canes and frequently reach a height of 3 or 4 feet. This rose is only a few years old, but I suspect it retains sufficient of its floribunda blood to give it a hardiness equal to, or greater than, most of the hybrid teas. The colour is a subtle and breathtaking blend of soft carmine-rose and dawn-pink and the blooms are magnificently displayed above a background of heavy textured, glossy green leaves which reach almost to the ground. No description of this lovely rose appears quite adequate, as it has bred into it the very best features of the floribundas and the hybrid teas.

The three roses selected so far are undisputed leaders in their classes, but I think we should turn now to the floribundas because of their hardiness and ever-blooming qualities. The three leaders here are '*Frensham*', '*Fashion*' and '*Vogue*'.

'*Frensham*' has a vigorous, spreading growth and blooms almost continuously over the summer months. The shapely buds of bright crimson open into large, semi-double long lasting blooms of good quality. This variety did not reach the top of the popularity poll without good reason and this should be enough to convince beginners of its desirable qualities.

According to many, '*Fashion*' is the best floribunda rose ever created. Described as coral-peach in colour, the flowers actually go through a series of changes, starting out as oriental red buds which gradually blend into a light luminous coral suffused with gold. The flowers are quite fragrant and are produced on bushes about 2 feet in height. This rose, and the following one, may

cost a few cents more than the older varieties, but the small extra expense can be considered a good investment.

'*Vogue*', like some of the others mentioned above, is an all-America Rose Selections winner and among the finest of the floribundas of recent introduction. Its graceful, rich cherry-coral blooms grow in large clusters which are in evidence most of the season. The bushes are hardy and vigorous, with an abundance of dark green, leathery foliage.

Since we now have one hybrid perpetual, one grandiflora, three floribundas and one hybrid tea on our list, it is only fitting that the remaining four bush-type roses should come from the ever popular hybrid tea class. The hybrid teas may be slightly less hardy, but they are the roses that everyone wants to grow for cutting. After all, what does it matter if we occasionally lose a few bushes if the overall picture is one of beauty and charm.

Following this type of reasoning, my next four selections are '*Crimson Glory*', '*Ena Harkness*', '*Kordes Perfecta*' and '*Virgo*'.

For many years '*Crimson Glory*' has been included with the ten best hybrid teas in American gardens and it well deserves this signal honour. It is so beautiful and dependable that it is almost a must for every rose collection. The colour of '*Crimson Glory*' is a deep vivid crimson, and the blooms are held proudly on strong, vigorous bushes. It is also noted for its fragrance, something we appear to be losing in many of our best varieties.

'*Ena Harkness*' is another rose that can be depended upon to perform at its peak at all times and under all conditions. While it lacks the fragrance of '*Crimson Glory*', it has many other fine characteristics that make up for this deficiency. The colour of this variety is a bright crimson-scarlet.

A newcomer to the popular hybrid teas, but one that is rapidly pushing up each year in the popularity poll is '*Kordes Perfecta*'. I may be criticized for including such a rose in a collection for beginners, but I consider it has had sufficient testing to emphasize its outstanding qualities. The colour of this charming selection is ivory, deepening to yellow at the base, and shaded and edged with glowing carmine. Its chief criticism is lack of fragrance.

And last, but not least, is '*Virgo*'. A rose collection of any merit



must have a white variety and in 'Virgo' we not only have a very fine white, but a splendid performer in addition. The rose is of excellent form and the fragrant blooms are carried on long stems.

No beginner's collection, of course, would be complete without a climber or two and nominated for this important spot are '*Paul's Scarlet Climber*' and '*New Dawn*'. I admit these two varieties have been lifted bare-faced from the Canadian Rose Society's 'Rose Analysis', but where could I get a better authority?

'*Paul's Scarlet*' has the distinction of having survived very stiff competition for many years without losing ground. Still rated with the best, its vivid scarlet, unfading blooms are freely produced in early summer on hardy canes.

The '*New Dawn*' rose is one of the hardiest of the so-called ever-blooming climbers and its perfect, hybrid tea-like blooms of apple-blossom colour are produced freely over most of the season. The canes, as might be expected, are vigorous and strong and even one plant makes an attractive display on a trellis or fence.

This makes a total of twelve roses for beginners which, broken up into their various classes, are as follows:

*Hybrid Perpetual*—'*Frau Karl Druschki*'; *Grandiflora*—'*Queen Elizabeth*'; *Floribunda*—'*Frensham*', '*Fashion*' and '*Vogue*'; *Hybrid Teas*—'*Peace*', '*Crimson Glory*', '*Ena Harkness*', '*Kordes Perfecta*' and '*Virgo*'; and *Climbers and Ramblers*—'*Paul's Scarlet*' and '*New Dawn*'.

The beginner may add to this collection as he sees fit, but with this nucleus to start with, he can be assured from the outset that he has a selection second to none, and one which includes mostly tried and proven varieties that can be depended on to perform at their best under the most trying conditions.

# Some Mistakes that I have made

*Robert M. Ferguson, St. Paul L'Ermite, Quebec*

THIS article contains nothing of interest to the expert rose grower. That sentence has probably eliminated most of your readers, Mr. Editor, but as with modern poetry, the writer is sure of a minimum audience of three—his typist, the proof-reader and you, Mr. Editor.

The catalogue of mistakes begins with the first glimmerings of interest in roses. It was a day in April; the year—1952. A light rain, not more than a mist, was falling. A rose was to be planted. I recall standing in the rain, holding the prickly canes in my hand, gazing at the roots which the nursery had carefully tied up for shipping, and wondering whether the roots would be damaged if I spread them out! Caution ruled, and 'Harrison's Yellow' never opened a golden bud. A psychiatrist might discover a reason for the fact that in our garden today, with over four hundred roses, 'Harrison's Yellow' is not represented.

The years have raced by since that April day, and with their passing has come a more sophisticated approach to rose growing. Translated, it means that we have found cleverer ways to make mistakes. The multiplication of insecticides, miticides, fungicides and fertilizers, as well as the number of types of roses grown, has provided many more opportunities for guessing wrong. To be serious for a moment, consider the number of ways in which it is possible to make an error of judgement. It begins with the decision to grow certain types of roses; it continues with the preparation of the beds, the planting, the recognition of suckers, the choice of insecticides and fungicides, the application of a mulch, watering and winter protection. At each step there are many possibilities of error. For each problem there exists a large literature, written by experts who very often appear to be unaware of the



‘IVORY FASHION’ (floribunda)

*H.T. seedling × Fashion*

Raised by E. S. Boerner. Jackson & Perkins, Newark U.S.A.  
Trial Ground No. 1435. Reg. in U.S.A. TRIAL GROUND CERTIFICATE  
Certificate of Merit 1957

*Reproduced by kind permission of the National Rose Society of Great Britain*



geographical facts of life. Sometimes it is even a mistake to read the opinions of experts. However, this article is intended as a catalogue of personal faults, and to that subject let us apply ourselves, as Mr. Abraham Lincoln once said, 'with malice towards none'.

Our mistakes in the selection of roses were combined with their position in the garden. The usual plan of a rose garden is to group several roses of the colour to obtain a massed effect. There is no question that such a scheme is most attractive, but it has its drawbacks. Some roses are much more susceptible to Black Spot than others. The chance massing of several groups of such roses means that Black Spot will sweep through the garden with the speed of a forest fire. Nowadays we can control Black Spot, but not without effort, expense, and worry. We planted 'Irene of Denmark' (a chronic Black Spot victim, in our garden), close to 'Schneewittchen' ('Iceberg'), and 'Summer Snow', and then fought for the remainder of the summer to minimize the onslaught of the spores. Colour is a poor index for the classification of the disease-resistance of a rose, because of the complex cross breeding, but in general, we have found the yellow varieties to be the most susceptible to Black Spot.

Rose growing is a highly individualistic hobby. Every gardener has his own preferred rose types, arrangement and display. Such preferences outweigh all the problems they may introduce, but for the beginner-rosarian it would be advisable to choose his rose varieties for trouble-free growing. 'The Clearing House' section of this annual is a good reference, providing that there is near unanimity concerning the resistance of a rose. A second method is to visit rose gardens, public and private, around the end of August. The distressing sight of near-naked bushes is an effective antidote for the sometimes over-enthusiastic advertising of the rose catalogues.

The planning of a garden lay-out provides so much scope for those mental gremlins whose purpose in life is to push the wrong-decision buttons. The problems of spacing between bushes, adequate drainage, sufficient sunlight were all handled well-originally. Our chosen lay-out was complicated by introducing tall growing shrub varieties to provide a background for the



20 × 100 feet border. The large shrubs were planted with 4 to 6 feet spacings. The effect of such wide open spaces could be gauged very precisely from the reaction of visitors. Invariably the visitors would stare earnestly at the tiny accumulations of green leaf surrounded by yards of empty space, smile distantly and ask were we not intending to fill in with annuals! Faced with the thinly disguised unanimous disbelief in our stoutly maintained theory that the bushes would 'fill in', our self-confidence faded. We filled in with additional shrubs. The result of such wavering, two years later, is an impenetrable jungle. One bush may serve as an example. 'Rose Hugonis' was planted in the spring of 1958, a tiny bush 8 inches high. Today it towers 8 feet high, and 6 feet in diameter.

The beginner may not be interested in shrub roses, but the necessity for adequate spacing is true for all varieties. The most easily maintained rose bed consists of parallel rows of bushes, using not more than three rows. It is simpler to cultivate, to water, to spray, to prune and to provide winter protection, in such a bed.

The gremlins were on strike when we planted our bushes. We think we have managed to avoid major mistakes. The roses from the nursery are immersed overnight in the laundry tubs; damaged roots and canes are pruned. Holes are dug wide enough to accommodate the spread-out roots, and deep enough to keep the union slightly below the surface. We wet the roots with a dilute solution of mud before planting. The theory is that the muddy root will be more likely to have earth adhere, avoiding the pockets of air which can dry out the roots. The procedure may not do any good, but it does not seem to do any harm.

The ability to distinguish between desirable growth and the unwelcome suckering of the understock is not easy. Here is another case in which the beginner would be advised to visit a garden to note the characteristics of the growing rose. Many hybrid teas and floribundas show a reddish leaf in their new growth. The understock is almost invariably characterized by a light green leaf. A point to note is the pattern of thorns. Often there are distinct differences in the size, number and shape of the thorns. The shape and veining of the leaves provides another clue.

Our difficulties multiplied when we planted gallicas, Bourbons, albas, damasks and the new hybrid spinosissimas. Towards the end of their first summer we were very happy with the rate of growth. One day we took a closer look. It was obvious that two different types of bush should not be growing from the same plant.

The gallicas presented the smallest problem. The majority of these roses have canes covered with hundreds of soft, almost hairy, spines. Once seen, even in a photograph, they are easily recognized. Certain albas, such as 'Celeste' and 'Chloris' are distinguishable by their lack of thorns, but 'Maiden's Blush' has a very different type of cane. The damasks and the Bourbons are probably the most difficult to determine. Some of the Bourbons, such as 'Pierre Oger' and 'Mme Odier' have leaves which resemble hybrid teas. We pruned and prayed. The resulting diminution in plant life was rather depressing: it was a long wait from September to June to find whether we had guessed right. We had guessed right, but the mistake of allowing a growing season to pass without controlling the suckers robbed the bushes of some vigour, and deprived us of hundreds of blooms. This would seem as good a place as any to suggest to the new rosarian that he does not make the mistake of ignoring these old aristocrats of the rose family. They have an unbelievable grace and beauty that belongs in every garden.

Fungicides and insecticides are nowadays available in nearly as many varieties as the bugs and diseases they are intended to combat. All are certified as safe to apply, providing the proper concentration is used, and that certain air temperature conditions are observed. It is a mistake to believe these statements for every rose in your garden. The manufacturer cannot possibly be expected to test the effect on all the hundreds of varieties of hybrid teas and floribundas, nor the varieties of species and older roses. There is also the matter of the health of individual bushes: a weak bush may show damage which will not occur on a healthy specimen. In our garden such plants as 'Lilac Times', 'Summer Snow', 'New Yorker', a polyantha called 'Sneepriinsesse', the moss and centifolias show considerable damage when sprayed

with carefully measured insecticides. The blooms of the older type roses are often stained, distorted and burned. The modern insecticides have made the control of insect damage much more certain, but they have not eliminated the need for careful observation.

Substituting a bush damaged by spray for one damaged by insects is not even good economics. The bugs cost much less than the insecticide.

Spraying in our garden is done only after the sun has moved far over to the west, to avoid the possibility of temperatures exceeding the safe level.

Opinions change on the effectiveness of insecticides against specific enemies. Two years ago expert opinion held that Malathion was effective against the Red Spider Mite. This summer, after an invasion of Spider Mite on bushes which had been sprayed regularly and carefully, we read further expert opinion that Malathion was an ineffective control for certain strains of red spider. Later reports suggest it is not very effective against many strains of the pest. Our defoliated bushes agree with the later reports. The effectiveness of these preparations against most situations breeds a sense of false security, and such a mistake can be unsettling for bushes and gardener alike. The need for close observation remains.

That roses need water is a fact unique in the entire subject of rose culture—there is no room for a differing opinion; the application of the water is another matter. For years we read that in applying water one must ensure that all must be applied to the roots and that none must contact the leaves. Allowing water on the leaves, it was contended, would provide an easy pathway for the transmission of Black Spot. As a result of such opinions, we have yards and yards of soakers, carefully oriented to direct the water to the roots and away from the leaves. Some time ago we encountered two or three articles on watering roses in which the authors hold heretical opinions. In fact, one article was illustrated with photographs showing larger water sprinklers throwing gallons of water on the plants, leaves and all. Later still came an article suggesting that top watering may be acceptable if it is done

around mid-day, under conditions in which the moisture will evaporate in two or three hours. Having experienced an unusually dry summer, exactly the condition which encourages the spread of Red Spider Mite, it now seems to us that it is a mistake to prevent water from contacting the leaves. Spiders do not like water, and while water does not kill them, it may discourage their phenomenal reproductive capacity. The restriction on times of application is probably quite important. It would seem to be begging for trouble to apply water to leaves during the evening when there is no possibility of evaporation.

The full catalogue of faults and mistakes would require far more space than is available in one article. To the beginning rosarian the list may appear discouragingly large. To those who have grown roses for a long time, there will be the comforting knowledge that roses have strong recuperative powers, strong enough to overcome most of the shortcomings of those who attempt to grow them.

# Come to our Rose Show

(Mrs.) *W. M. MacDonald, Winnipeg*

LAST year we spoke of our new venture—an outdoor Rose Show, the first of its kind here. We commented on the interest shown, not only by residents of this area but by people from other provinces, and we said that we hoped to make the show an annual event. We would like to tell you now the story of our 1960 exhibition.

Early in the year we planned to hold the show on 20 July; normally this is a good month for roses. Unfortunately, this July proved to be the driest ever but 'the show must go on'—and it did. There were, of course, fewer exhibits than in 1959, but this was to be expected. Mr. and Mrs. H. Macdonald again offered us their garden for the evening; as this garden adjoins the 'Informal Garden' of Assiniboine Park this was ideal for our plans. The date and place of our meeting was announced to the general public by press and radio, and our members received notices by mail.

On the day of the show trestle tables were set up for the exhibits and milk bottles, to serve as containers, had been obtained from a local dairy. Our classes were mainly for single blooms and floribunda sprays; we avoided large floral arrangements. There were no prizes, but ribbons were awarded by the judge. The show is staged very simply, and the exhibitors placed their specimens when they arrived that evening. Benches and chairs had been set out here and there on the lawns, and by 8 p.m. a large number of exhibitors and visitors were present.

Mr. F. J. Weir, the Provincial Horticulturist, officiated as Judge and, while he was at work, our visitors were taken on an inspection tour of the roses in the Informal Garden. Mr. H. Macdonald, who is the Supervisor of Assiniboine Park, carried a portable 'mike' and gave a brief résumé of the methods used there; he started with the planting of the rose bushes, and carried on through the entire season. Questions were numerous, of course,



and those present gained some very useful information. The group then returned to the show to learn the result of the judging.

A new feature this year was an explanation by Mr. Weir of the reasons for placing the various exhibits in either First, Second or Third positions. Faults were clearly explained, and when he had finished we announced an amateur judging event. Two classes had been especially set up on tables for the occasion, and for each table we had previously cut one good rose, also three or four other roses of poorer quality. Score cards were distributed and, at the conclusion of the 'judging session', those present were asked to keep their cards so that they might compare their ratings with those of the judges. We then pointed out the various defects of those specimens which fell below exhibition standards—damage to or bluing of petals; lack of foliage, or foliage marked by spray or dust residue; signs of damage by disease or insects, etc., etc. Requirements for good rose exhibits always need careful study, of course, and there was much lively discussion on the subject as our audience broke up into smaller groups. Tea and biscuits were served as a pleasant conclusion to an interesting evening.

We find that this type of event, which has almost an impromptu air, brings out a number of people who would be reluctant to exhibit at a routine show; here they forget their shyness, or their fear that they lack sufficient knowledge of exhibition standards. There is a social atmosphere, and rose enthusiasts—with and without experience—have time to exchange ideas. Visitors to Winnipeg from outside points in Manitoba, from Saskatchewan and from Alberta spend the evening with us, too; and some of the contacts made then have led to some fruitful correspondence on the subject of roses.

We hope that this visit to our small Rose Show has interested you and, if you should be coming this way next July, we invite you to drop in and get acquainted with the members of our Rose Section and their friends. We'll be looking for you!

# Reflections

*J. H. Wilding, Bolton, Lancashire, England*

UNLIKE moving house, when the furniture comes with me, I shall leave behind me the contents of the garden. The time I feel is fast approaching when I must part company with my rose trees. It is natural to wonder which I would take with me if I could; with which I would start again were that possible; and which varieties I would plant for the first time elsewhere.

The thought of leaving behind me roses I have grown to love is no narcotic to a restless mind, no rejuvenator of tired limbs. It is like a hole in a leaking dinghy through which water enters quicker than you can bale it out, and soon you must sink or swim away.

The garden was a haven of peace, perhaps an escape from the anxieties and frustrations of life, but as someone once said of bird-watching, an escape to reality, the reality of flowers and trees; the reality of beauty. I found in the garden a serenity which I have only otherwise found in the mountains. In a rose and in a mountain view I sought perfection; the perfection of line and colour and form in the play of sunlight like the touch of an artist's brush to depict the delicate modelling of a rose or the features of the hills. When the beauty came back year after year in the garden, day after day in the hills perhaps you could assume some ultimate beauty in the purpose of life. A simple philosophy—but it helped to focus myself in true perspective. This may have had about it something of the solitary contentment of a hermit, and might therefore have been stained with a certain egotistry, but it was a sedative to the hustle and bustle of crowded streets.

The garden satisfied a creative urge though the success of the venture depended much on the weather, the soil and countless other factors beyond my own control. That far its satisfaction was much a matter of chance though I could see relatively quick results. Impetuosity and enthusiasm thrive best on quick results.

Without these they may gasp for breath in a stranglehold of apathy. By growing roses for exhibition and for indoor decoration I used the garden for the same purpose. To compose a box or vase of roses was a creative campaign that lasted a season from pruning and feeding to setting them on the show bench. Flower arrangement is an art in itself, though the creative force necessary for an artistic display may be both more intense and less comprehensive.

This peace I found in the garden that could smooth a furrowed brow I shall not lose. Like the mystery of timeless hills the magic of roses will remain with me.

*What is this life if, full of care,  
We have no time to stand and stare?*

*No time to turn at Beauty's glance  
And watch her feet how they can dance.*

Sentiment I suppose should be the last factor to influence my choice of roses to take with me or to start with again. But sentiment will creep in when I remember my medal blooms, and it will press hard for 'Montezuma', 'Christian Dior', 'Perfecta', 'Karl Herbst', 'Ethel Sanday' and 'Eden Rose'.

The colour, form and fragrance of the rose, together with its ability to face cool or hot weather shall guide my choice. Of the six I have chosen so far four – 'Christian Dior', 'Karl Herbst', 'Montezuma', and 'Perfecta' – are hot weather roses. 'Eden Rose' and 'Ethel Sanday' prefer cool weather. There are two red roses 'Christian Dior' and 'Karl Herbst', one orange-salmon 'Montezuma', one deep magenta-pink 'Eden Rose' with a paler pink reverse petal-surface, one buff yellow 'Ethel Sanday' and one cream with a cyclamen edge and a pink suffusion to the petals, 'Perfecta'. A fragrant red that should come is 'Konrad Adenauer' which either cool or warm weather would suit. For cool weather I would take two pink roses – 'Margaret' and 'Grace de Monaco', the latter also for fragrance; one yellow 'Dorothy Peach'; and two bicolours 'Tzigane' red and yellow, and 'Gail Borden' pink and yellow. I suspect that 'Bacchus' light red, and 'Peace' yellow,

should come because they dislike rain, particularly 'Bacchus', less than most.

I was under the impression, apparently mistaken, after reading the last two *Canadian Rose Annuals* that the sun shone all the summer in Canada. Obviously the rainfall varies from one province to another. Were I emigrating to Canada and were I still under that impression I would choose roses to grow with full flowers and vigorous growth, 'Montezuma' (as a hybrid tea), 'Karl Herbst', 'Christian Dior', 'Konrad Adenauer', 'Rex Anderson' lemon-white, 'Grand Gala' a red and smoky pink bicolour, 'Ardelle' a lemon-white of Canadian raising, 'Silver Lining' a fragrant cream with a pink suffusion, 'Perfecta', 'Ballet' pink, 'Paris-Match' dusky orange-pink, and 'Golden Giant' a new deep yellow raised by Kordes and recently awarded a gold medal for a new seedling rose by the National Rose Society.

Apart from 'Grand Gala' which invariably opens with a split or confused centre, but which is vigorous and floriferous and attractive in colour, these are roses that conform to the ideal shape of the hybrid tea rose. It has evolved over an era of more than 150 years since the first China rose, fully double in number of petals, but coarse in form, was accidentally crossed with a red gallica, single and dainty, in the Isle of Reunion. The story may be well known but it bears repeating. The two species grew together in hedges round the gardens in the island. They hybridized naturally and the first Bourbon rose was born. The new rose was sent to France where it was hybridized and from Hume's 'Blush China Rose' came the first pink tea rose. From other parents came the hybrid perpetuals and these crossed with the tea roses gave the hybrid teas. Infusions of new blood from wild roses have eventually improved one characteristic or another of the roses we grow in our gardens today.

Through the years the hybridists have tried to combine colour, fragrance, vigour, health, continuous flowering, and form of flower; a form of flower that could inspire an artist like any muse, that symbolized the rhythm of movement in slow motion of a breaking wave; of the wing-beats of a hovering tern; where the petals curl back from the opening bud in several curves unified in a



harmonious design and revealing a depth of colour and fragrance in the texture of the rose while they yet remain a part of the spiralled pattern that centres on the cone of unopened petals.

The intermittent infusion of blood from the wild roses of the world has helped to improve all those qualities in flower and growth at which rosarians have aimed. Reflecting upon the roses I have chosen it is interesting to note on how many the influence of 'Independence' has played a part in breeding. 'Karl Herbst', 'Grand Gala', 'Paris-Match' and 'Lady Zia' = ('Independence' × 'Peace'), 'Christian Dior' = ('Independence' × 'Happiness'), 'Silver Lining' = ('Karl Herbst' × 'Eden Rose'), 'Perfecta' = ('Karl Herbst' × 'Spek's Yellow'), 'Ballet' = ('Karl Herbst' × 'Florex').

Kordes raised 'Independence' by crossing 'Baby Chateau' with 'Crimson Glory'. It was an epoch-making marriage introducing new shades of colour, more resistance to disease, and greater vigour of growth, and 'Baby Chateau' was largely responsible. The parents of this rose were indirectly descended from wild roses.

For continuous flowering in the garden and for arrangements with lasting effect in the house I have relied much on floribunda roses but of those that I grow now I can think of only a few that I would take with me. So many new varieties appear on the scene each year with so much novelty and charm that I would begin again with a new selection: 'Anna Wheatcroft' salmon-vermilion, 'Sarabande' bright scarlet, 'Allgold', 'Vilia' salmon-pink and fragrant, 'Lily Marlene' scarlet crimson, 'Danny Robin' apricot-yellow and 'Rumba' small red and yellow posy flowers. Most of these are near-single varieties that flaunt their golden stamens within the halo of opened petals; no full flowers to droop and turn brown under soaking rainstorms. I shall miss 'Fashion' and 'Masquerade' but I might take with me 'Border Queen' and 'Dainty Maid' because they have almost single flowers and the second blooming is quick and as profuse as the first.

There are few lovelier sights I know than a full hybrid tea like 'Christian Dior' or 'Perfecta' gradually unfurl its petals to the call of the sun during a spell of dry weather, but I know of few despairs stronger than the sight of storm-damaged blooms, and



so I would severely limit my hybrid teas. The despair comes too often. The near-single floribundas are more immune to weather damage, and I can still sit with them in the evening light and watch the subtle counterplay of colours break over the roses as the sun sinks in the sky.

The charm of these floribunda roses lies in the simplicity of form of each flower, the symmetry of two or three rows of petals haloing a flare of golden stamens, the spacing of the flowers on each truss in a three-dimensional pattern of flowers, buds, and leaves, the continuity of flowering throughout the summer and autumn; often more profusely in the later season than the hybrid teas; the wide range of colours, their aptitude to fulfil the requirements of indoor decoration and the massed colour display they give in the garden for longer than the hybrid teas. They can strike the eye of the beholder in a momentary glance or they bear closer inspection when by the intricacy of detail in the design of a petal they offset the charm of simplicity in their general effect. By a smile they charm but by the dimples in their smiles they enchant.

There are many views in my garden and I know them all in detail like an orchestral conductor knows every note of a musical composition. My favourite view, and that is the one I would miss the most, faced eastwards. It followed a line of beds of floribunda roses in a gentle curve along the border of the lawn in front of the house. There is nothing like the greenness of new-mown grass to cushion the form and colour of rose trees. There is little to match in colour a parade of floribunda roses in serried ranks and full flower. It is like a sunset mirrored in a mountain tarn. But having said that I remember Westwater in the English Lake District on a morning in early spring, and I am torn between the wild grandeur of mountains and water and the cultivated symmetry of a garden view. It was a day in early March when we dropped by road suddenly to the shores of Westwater. The near-side banks were bronze with wintered bracken and studded grey and green with lichen-covered rocks. The head of the lake lay cradled between the mountains in the distance, Yewbarrow, Great Gable, and Scafell whose green and auburn slopes retreated

skywards through shades of lilac and amber to misty blue summits that melted into the faraway skies. The near waters of the lake sparkled sapphire blue where the wavelets danced like a circus act of white shetland ponies, and we watched while the wind whipped the spindrift from their manes. The sky immediately overhead was bright blue, while the steep scree slopes on the opposite side of the lake accentuated its reflection from the surface of the water. The near-side shores of the lake retreated towards the distant hills in a series of rocky bays and inlets where the blue and white pony-waves cantered off into the copper-coloured bracken and the gorse bushes just breaking into gold.

My garden view stretched along beds of sunset tints. 'Fashion' coral-salmon, 'Alain' bright crimson-scarlet, 'Goldilocks' with flaxen curls, 'Dainty Maid' salmon-pink, and 'Frensham' dusky red, towards the garden gate beneath a laburnum and horse chestnut tree. Two banks of limestone rock where alpiners nestled, gentian, columbine, aubrietia, and sunroses, surmounted by young cypress trees gold-tinted by summer growth framed the view. Beneath their feet a spume of floribunda roses, 'Else Poulsen', flooded the foreground with fountains of liquid pink. Beside the foreground roses and passing between the banks of limestone rock towards the lawn dawdled a grey stone path that led the eye into the distance where danced beside the lawn the main rose ballet in lights of coral, gold, and scarlet. The fanfare of colour grew to a crescendo as summer wore on and waned with the approach of autumn to isolated bursts of flower.

The scene changed with every season of the year. It does in any view but each has its own charms. Spring played a prelude with daffodils and ornamental cherry blossom in pale pink clusters of single flowerlets on 'Amanagowa' waiting like bridesmaids before the wedding ceremony, closely followed by the laburnum dripping showers of gold till summer bursts forth with an overture of roses. First the isolated bloom in a sea of foliage like a small sailing-boat alone in the bay on the evening tide. Soon others unmask before the week has scarcely breathed and summer floods the green seas of spring with colour like the flushed cheeks of children waking.

# Sawdust Mulch and Humus for Roses

*Orville E. Bowles*  
*Editor*

MANY who read this article will recall the days before mechanical refrigeration when ice was the only preservative of food and other commodities requiring a low temperature. The ice was harvested from the lakes in the winter, packed in sawdust, and stored in large ice-houses along the shore. All during the extreme heat of the summer months this harvest of ice was kept from melting by the insulating qualities of sawdust—probably the finest natural insulator.

There are many other good organic insulating materials for horticultural use such as peat moss, buckwheat hulls, ground corn cobs, cocoa bean shells to mention but a few. One thing they all have in common, as most of them are waste products, is a low initial cost. Some are imported and others produced in defined locations, but transportation costs are high, and if they have to be transported any great distance they are likely to become rather expensive for the purpose intended. On the other hand most every community, even the smallest, has a sawmill, planing-mill or woodworking plant of some nature where sawdust is available at a very low cost. It often presents a disposal problem and is offered free for the hauling. In the larger centres where it is imported in car-load lots screened to remove chips and foreign matter and packed in large paper bags, the cost is about 30 per cent that of peat moss. The high laid-down cost of the imported or transported materials makes mulching an expensive culture and, as often happens, too little is used to provide an effective cover; whereas a 2 or 3 inch sawdust mulch can be laid down at very little cost, and since it is recoverable in the fall for storage and re-use the following spring, for a period of two or three years, the annual cost is further reduced.

When our pioneer forefathers were cutting off the forest that covered the country huge quantities of sawdust were produced which were spread over the newly broken land. The nitrogen deficiency that followed depressed the crops, and the cause not being fully understood or our modern chemical fertilizers available, sawdust was considered sour, acid-forming, and injurious to the soil. Any such claim has long since been dispelled by agricultural science, both in field and laboratory testing, and it has been established that most of the organic acids are used by organisms in the process of decay, or lost into the air, leaving a neutral or alkaline residue. It is amazing how often the claim that sawdust is injurious to the soil is still heard, having been passed along from one generation to another.

Moisture conservation, particularly in periods of drought, is always a major horticultural problem especially if the soil has a low organic content. This is equally true in rural or urban districts where irrigating or watering facilities are not always available—or in the urban districts where watering restrictions are quite common. The Canada Department of Agriculture recognized this problem and since it was considered that an economic method of mulching would solve this problem the use of sawdust for this purpose was investigated at the Saanichton B.C. Experimental Farm during the seven-year period 1948–54.

The results of the tests under a 3 inch sawdust mulch as against clean cultivated plots was very surprising. During the last four years of the tests the crop yields on the mulched plots doubled that of the clean cultivated plots; in some years the yield was almost tripled and over the seven years there was a 78 per cent average increase. This was due to a much lower soil temperature and the absence of wide soil temperature fluctuations; and the retention of moisture through the reduction of evaporation which enabled the plants to function more effectively.

The many other tests made with sawdust mulched plots containing cane fruits, bush fruits, tree fruits, and vegetables were equally impressive. The specific test on roses was very reassuring. This test was made with a 2½ inch mulch and daffodils were planted amongst the roses. Both flourished and did well and



contrary to expectations the mulching did not cause the rose root-stock to send up an undue number of suckers. The mulching of roses and shrubs with sawdust has been given an unqualified recommendation by this Government Field Testing Station, and more especially if irrigation water is not plentiful.

A number of studies were carried out to determine the effect of sawdust mulch, and sawdust incorporation, on soil moisture content. Soil samples were taken at depths of from 6 to 18 inches under a 3 inch mulch once every month from May to September. During this period there was negligible moisture loss from the mulched soil, but an adjacent cultivated plot had lost 75 per cent of the available moisture by 11 August.

At the same station over a period of four years, from the months of May to September, soil temperatures were recorded, morning, noon and evening, three times weekly 4 inches below the surface on plots with a 2 inch sawdust mulch. As compared with clean cultivated plots it is interesting to note that the soil of the mulched plots ran consistently cooler—as much as 7 degrees cooler. The sawdust mulch thus acted as an insulating blanket, prevented rapid fluctuations and kept the soil temperatures lower and more constant.

The principal organic constituents of sawdust are cellulose, lignin, and pentosans and accordingly decomposes very slowly. This quality allows the sawdust mulch to be removed in the Fall and stored for re-use the following spring. It might also be stored to be used in the compost pile or pit as it is an excellent material when mixed with chemical nitrogen, ground limestone, and phosphorus in the form of superphosphate, to mix with organic material from the kitchen, lawn and garden. The composting of sawdust presents no special problems except that, as stated, it does break down a little slower than most substances usually used for the purpose.

If on the other hand we elect to leave the sawdust on the bed to be incorporated into the soil we have an excellent soil-conditioner and producer of humus. If we decide to incorporate the sawdust mulch into the soil we must be very careful, in the case of roses, not to attempt to spade or fork the material in or we will





'PINK PEACE' (H.T.)

*'Peace' seedling*

Raised by Francis Meilland, France

*Reproduced by kind permission of the National Rose Society of Great Britain*



ruin the fine hair-like feeding roots. It should be worked into the top layer of soil with a Dutch hoe or other implement of light cultivation.

It might be well to add here that roses, cane fruits or bush fruits and shrubs do not require the application of nitrogenous fertilizers to the sawdust mulch as tests have shown no depressive effect on nitrogen, as determined by leaf tissue analysis. However, in the case of sawdust mulch being used on most flowers, vegetables, and seeded crops there is the danger of nitrogen deficiency developing and it is recommended that about 4 lb. of ammonium nitrate or 6 lb. of ammonium sulphate, or the nitrogen equivalent in other fertilizers be applied to each 1,000 square feet of mulch—this of course in addition to the regular crop fertilizer requirement.

Sawdust contains but traces of the main nutrients—nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium—as compared with the relatively high nitrogen content of the legumes, grasses and other green vegetation. When mixed with soil under favourable conditions of temperature and moisture it immediately starts to decompose just as do other organic materials. The decomposition is brought about by the action of bacteria and fungi and in this process these micro-organisms require a source of energy which the sawdust supplies. They also require a source of available nitrogen which it does not supply in sufficient quantity. The micro-organisms, which are a lower form of plant life, must have nitrogen for their growth and function, and take it from the only available source—the soil. If a growing crop is present the micro-organisms compete with it for the available supply of nitrogen and unless the soil is exceedingly well supplied with this element, or a supplementary addition of a nitrogenous fertilizer is supplied, the crop will show nitrogen deficiency.

This deficiency can be corrected by the application of a fertilizer such as ammonium nitrate (31 per cent N) or ammonium sulphate (20 per cent N) at the rates of  $3\frac{3}{4}$  or  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lb. per 100 lb. of sawdust. Other fertilizers, high in nitrogen, may be substituted and used at an equivalent rate of nitrogen application but the two mentioned are probably the most popular, and owing to their extensive use in agriculture, are an economical source. As it may

be simpler for the average application to be measured out in bushels, which vary in weight from 10 to 15 lb. depending on the degree of compaction and moisture content, the amount of ammonium nitrate would be about 7 oz. and ammonium sulphate 11½ oz. for each bushel of sawdust. This application of nitrogen is given to offset the requirements of the micro-organisms in breaking down the sawdust and the feeding that the roses or other crop would require, would of course be extra.

Due to its slow decomposition sawdust should not be incorporated with the soil every year, but rather about 2½ inches should be added every four years. When incorporated no nitrogen deficiency will result if nitrogen is provided as indicated but the best results are obtained by using the mulching sawdust in the compost heap and mixed with other organic waste.

Adding sawdust improves the physical properties of soils, particularly heavy clays, making them more friable and better for root development. It improves the aeration and increases the organic matter content thus improving the moisture holding properties and nutrient storage.

The micro-organisms, mainly bacteria and fungi, which decompose the sawdust and require nitrogen in the process have the comparatively short life of a few weeks and in some cases but a few hours. When they die they in turn decompose and the nitrogen released is utilized again and again by succeeding generations of micro-organisms until the decomposition of the sawdust is complete. When this point is reached the nitrogen in the decomposed material is gradually released just as that in other soil organic matter. The time required to reach this stage will vary with temperature, moisture, amount of nitrogen added, quantity of sawdust applied and the degree of complete mixture with the soil. Under ideal laboratory conditions the release of available nitrogen from decomposing sawdust is not likely to be appreciable in less than four to six months, and the period for outside gardens considerably longer.

In review then we find that while sawdust is bulky it is easy to handle. It is clean and has a pleasing colour and odour and when placed on rose or other beds it makes a very neat covering and

improves the appearance. It is one of the very finest forms of mulch and its insulating qualities keeps the soil moist and cool during periods of drought and high temperature. It is readily available and its low cost permits sufficient to be used to make an effective mulch at a minimum of cost. Due to its composition it is slow to decompose and may be taken up in the fall and stored for re-use the following spring. Some of the finer particles will not be recoverable so a little more will have to be added each spring; it should be put down before the soil has dried out but not before it has warmed up. Sawdust that has been on the beds for one season or more makes an ideal mixture to use with other organic matter in the compost heap. It makes an excellent filler for use with vegetable cuttings from the kitchen.

The spores of certain infectious diseases, such as Black Spot, winter over in the soil, and with the spring rains the splashing of the soil on the lower foliage transmits these spores to the rose bush. With an adequate mulch there is no splashing of soil and this infection is easier to control.

Sawdust is an important source of long-life or resistant humus, and while it is better if it can be incorporated with the soil through the compost pit or heap, very beneficial results can be obtained if the mulch is mixed with the soil every four years, and nitrogen added as outlined. We must be careful to remember that when it is being incorporated with the soil in our rose beds that it is worked into the top layer of soil with a Dutch hoe or other light cultivation.

The addition of this organic matter, which will be turned into humus by the processes outlined, will bring great benefits by improving the physical condition of the soil, making it friable and much easier to work. It will improve aeration and drainage, and at the same time increase the water-holding quality of the soil. As a storehouse for nitrogen and the other essential nutrients it will go on feeding your roses, and other plantings, for many years.



# District Reports

WESTHOLME—*F. N. Parker*

THE winter of 1959–60 was very mild, so at pruning time, late March and early April, very little winter damage had to be removed. This was probably the result of the light frosts we had in November—just enough to check the sap without injuring the wood. We always get our worst winter damage when we have a mild wet fall with hard sudden frosts in December.

This year growers were able, due to the very light winter damage and freeze-back, to prune long, medium or severe as they desired. I used all three types of pruning and now at the end of the season I can see very little difference in the results.

The spring was very late, April and May being very wet and June was a month of cloudy, dull skies. The bloom came forth about the usual time and the roses seemed to enjoy the overcast weather. The usual remark when gardeners met was: 'You should see my roses, they have never been better.' The bushes grew about a foot taller than usual and the size and colour of the blooms were extraordinary. It must be recognized, however, that some of the bloom was too big and accordingly rather coarse. The early bloom from 'Tiffany' had to be discarded but the later bloom had the usual graceful, refined shape.

We had very little insect trouble with hardly any greenfly or thrips, and although we had no rain from 15 June to 15 August, with some very hot weather in between, there was very little trouble with red spider mites, a pest that has shown a marked increase in recent years.

With the favourable weather in the early part of the season some of the older bushes in the garden, retained for sentimental reasons, found new vigour. 'Mrs. A. R. Barraclough', which has been reduced to one bush, produced good wood and the blooms reminded us of the ones we used to see at the shows. It made one

appreciate what a great rose this has been; such bloom would still take the red ribbons at any show.

As mentioned we did not have any rain for a period of two months, and in some parts of the district the temperature exceeded 100°C. This was too hot and dry for roses, and where irrigation was not possible they stopped growing and the fall bloom was very scarce. Where summer watering could be practised the fall bloom was plentiful and of a very high grade.

During the hot dry spell Powdery Mildew became very prevalent and with a very low humidity all dusts and sprays seemed to cause considerable burning. I found some varieties allergic to Acti-dione P.M. especially 'Baden-Baden' which became defoliated, and 'Happy', one of the seven dwarfs or miniatures, was badly burned. Apart from these exceptions the spray worked well.

#### VANCOUVER—*Mollie McLeod*

THE 1960 Vancouver Rose Show ran true to form. Several weeks before show time nerves were tense, and hopes for enough roses to make a good display were fast diminishing owing to cold wet weather and lack of bloom. Then our luck changed—the sun broke through, and in no time the buds had shaped up into glorious blooms to give the judges the toughest job in their judging careers.

Emerging victorious with the most challenge trophies were Mrs. R. E. Murdoch and Mr. J. H. McGhie. Mr. McGhie won the best rose in the show award with his 'Diamond Jubilee', the best red with his 'Josephine Bruce' as well as the best box of six and the best vase of six.

Mrs. Murdoch's new rose garden, high on a bluff overlooking the harbour and city, is coming into its own. Her 'Burnaby' won the most meritorious exhibit as well as The Canadian Rose Society Medal. Her 'Virgo' won the best bowl of white and her 'Josephine Bruce' won the best bowl of red. Mrs. Murdoch also captured the trophy for a box of twelve special blooms. The best white rose was won by Mrs. F. R. Walpole with 'Paul's

Lemon Pillar'. Mrs. G. C. Faulkner grew the best yellow, 'McGredy's Yellow'. One of our oldest growers, Mr. John Morgan, won the B.B. Electric Trophy for his twelve specimen blooms in two vases.

It is always pleasant to welcome a novice into the winners' circle and this year Mr. Stan McDonald won the best in the novice class with 'Pink Favourite'. Miss Maude Stolliday won the novice class of the best six blooms, distinct varieties. Pink again scored in the children's class, bringing victory to its young owner Master Ronnie Charles. If Ronnie follows in his grandfather's footsteps he will have many such victories ahead of him for Archie Selwood is a real champion.

Mrs. R. M. Whitely won the most outstanding decorative trophy with her lovely dining-table arrangement using 'Elegance' roses and black candles.

There was a 'vacant chair' feeling in the airborne class when the Toronto entries failed to arrive due to fog. The Vancouver to Toronto airborne entries also ran into trouble, being mislaid by T.C.A. and missed The Annual Show, but were judged later. Mr. Ed. Grant came first in Class 16 with an excellent bloom of 'McGredy's Ivory'. Mrs. W. H. Walkinshaw won in Class 17 and Mrs. R. E. Murdoch won Class 18. The A. J. Webster Challenge Trophy, awarded to Western exhibitors for maximum points in the airborne classes was awarded jointly, due to a tie, to Mr. Archie Selwood and Mr. Ed Grant.

The best in the new roses, and many of the better known varieties were displayed by Jackson & Perkins of California, Henry Eddie of Vancouver, B.C. and Jack Petty of Langley, B.C. It is through these non-competitive displays, as well as the exhibition blooms on the benches, that the general public is encouraged to add to their collection of roses. This year Mr. Petty was showing a number of his Miniatures.

The consensus of opinion seems to be that 1960 was a good year for roses on the Pacific Coast. A bit more dead wood than usual, and a considerable amount of blind growth was blamed on the alternate mild and freezing weather that we had last winter. Mildew was more prevalent during the late summer and fall,

but this was offset by very little Black Spot. 'Queen Elizabeth' grew to a height of 7-10 feet in many gardens, and was invariably covered with bloom from late June to October. Up to mid-November we had very mild weather with the result that many of our members had a surprising amount of colour in their gardens well into the fall. The ground usually stays open until late December so that the business of planting new roses can be carried on until the Christmas tree has to be decorated.

The dedicated members of our society who turn out each year to show other members, and the general public, the correct way to prune the different varieties of roses are to be highly commended, because in March when these pruning demonstrations are held, one never knows whether they will be working in a steady downpour, a blizzard or a gale. The society always gains a goodly number of members at these demonstrations, and they are usually the enthusiastic type of rose grower. It is also through the goodwill of the Park Board, in giving permission to use the Stanley Park rose gardens, that we are able to hold these pruning lessons where the general public as well as our own members can attend.

Our monthly meetings have been made very enjoyable by the various speakers and other forms of entertainment provided by the programme committee. The annual garden party is always looked forward to and this year it was held in the lovely new rose garden of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Murdoch, North Vancouver. A larger crowd than usual attended. Mr. Fred Edmunds, Jr., of Wilsonville, Oregon gave a very interesting and informative talk in September on some of the new insecticides and fertilizers about to come on the market. Coloured slides of garden tours, The Portland Rose Festival, winning rose blooms and arrangements at the 1960 Rose Show, and British Columbia scenery were shown by Mr. W. Brandner and Mrs. H. S. McLeod, at the October meeting.

A new slate of officers were elected in November. We look forward to a progressive year with Mr. F. Blakeney as president. Mrs. C. W. Morton and Mr. J. W. Horton were re-elected as Secretary and Treasurer, respectively.

The Mission and District Agricultural Association held an all-rose show in Mission City on 22 June. Several of our members who attended reported very favourably on the quality of the blooms. Members from other garden clubs are always welcomed as visitors to any of our meetings or social gatherings. Our members make a point of attending the flower shows held by various horticultural societies and clubs. Those of our members who are qualified to judge, speak on the culture and care of roses, demonstrate flower arranging, or help in any way, are pleased to do so. This in turn brings a feeling of goodwill and makes a very friendly inter-society bond.

CALGARY—*Rose Society and Garden Club* (Mrs. W. H. Dowling)

IN Calgary a rose society has been formed and affiliated with The Canadian Rose Society. We have fifteen charter members but with effort we will flourish and add to our membership.

The year 1960 was not kind to the gardeners of the area although our roses did come through the winter with little loss; we had a cold backward spring with some very bad wind storms. Three or four very damaging hail storms in the early summer added to our troubles, and one just a few days before our show, held during the third week of August, was particularly bad. However, in spite of all this, our local rose enthusiasts presented many fine entries at the Horticultural show, and it was interesting and encouraging to note many of the prizes being carried off by new exhibitors.

One of the fairly new hybrid teas amongst the new roses I planted this year was 'Grace de Monaco' a soft pink, fragrant, large flower and plenty of petal, which won for me a first prize. It had fourteen blooms, and I am looking forward to its performance next year when it has become established. Of the miniatures I planted this year 'Perla D'Alcanada', 'Josephine Wheatcroft' and 'Rosada' have done exceptionally well, and in the floribunda group 'Moonsprite', 'The Texan' and 'Concerto' have probably done best.

To get a maximum of good blooms there is no substitute for real early fertilizing and spraying, and lots and lots of water.



We have had a very pleasant fairly mild fall, and rose growers who took the precaution of covering their beds for several nights when the early frosts came, were picking bloom right up until the middle of November. Towards the end of the season Mildew made its appearance and we will be watching for it next season.

The long range weather forecast by an elderly Indian Chief in the area, who has been known to be amazingly accurate, is for a cold winter and an early warm spring. Let's hope his spring forecast is correct.

## NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN—*Percy H. Wright, Saskatoon*

I HAVE been specializing in hardy shrub roses, and my attention has been so wholly absorbed by the effort to breed up better rose varieties that will take 50°F. below zero weather, without protection, that I grow practically no tender roses myself. The city of Saskatoon, however, is full of growers of hybrid teas and similar types, and it would be difficult not to observe the flourishing rose gardens on every hand.

The season of 1960 was particularly marked by an abundance of roses due in part to the Saskatoon Horticultural Society importing a large number of bushes from the Netherlands and distributing them as premiums. In addition several firms who received an excessive number of bushes popularized tender roses throughout the city by offering them at low prices. Unfortunately many of these plants had been held too long and deteriorated. Offering such plants does more harm than good to the popularity of 'The Queen of Flowers'.

This fall of 1960 I have tried out a new method of wintering hybrid teas, a method suggested by a medical man in Prince Albert. Last year he put up his rose plants in the form of a nursery parcel, and took the parcel to a local cold storage plant and requested that it be kept at 32°F. He has reported good success with the plan in the first year of trial. I have modified the method to the extent of wrapping seven plants completely with poly-ethylene with comparatively little packing material on the roots. Next year I

will let you know what success or failure we had with the plan. The plants used in the experiment were given to me by a grower who was discouraged with the results of the usual methods of protection.

For many years now I have been preaching that growers of tender roses in our area should plant deep, with the point of union about 5 inches below ground; partly to ensure that the usual multiflora understock does not itself die out with winter cold. Such deep planting often results in the branches producing own-roots, but these own-roots appear to be as satisfactory as the multiflora roots. The benefit of the deep planting is that if the plant does die back to the ground line, it comes up true to name, instead of wild root stock.

#### MANITOBA—*Mrs. W. M. MacDonald, Winnipeg*

THIS report is from sunny Manitoba, Winnipeg district, dateline 17 October. Excuse us if we brag a little about our weather; for the past few weeks we have been enjoying warm, sunny fall days with the temperatures ranging from the low seventies, during the early part of the month, to about 50° a few days ago. Overnight temperatures have been proportionately moderate, although we have had two frosts. We are especially appreciative of this weather when we recall that this time last year we had some snow in the district, and temperatures were about 30° lower.

As usual, winter problems are prominent in our report. For the winter of 1959-60 our snowfall here was actually not very heavy; we had a succession of fairly light falls but, from a rosarian's point of view, more snow would have been appreciated. Figures on winter losses vary. A very small number of our members report 100 per cent survival, but the majority suffered some loss. That is usual here, however. As far as hybrids are concerned, even if green wood remains at winter's end, it is not necessarily productive—the bushes usually have to make a new start.

Mr. Hector Macdonald, of Assiniboine Park, is not very well satisfied with his trial of poly-ethylene sheets over the mulch of bagasse. He says that, although the scattering of 'mouse seed'

around the roses was very effective, when the poly-ethylene was lifted in the spring it was found that mice had caused extensive damage to the bushes. He still considers that the bagasse is very good material for winter protection, however, and he plans to continue using it.

Our 1960 Spring was temperamental, as usual, but in June the roses put on a lovely show for us. We had great hopes for the summer, but July proved to be the driest since local records were started eighty-six years ago. The normal rainfall here for the whole of July is 2.72 inches; we had a total of only one-tenth of an inch of rain for the first twenty days of the month. In addition, temperatures were high; there were only four days when the official reading was below 80°, and some days it was over 90°. This, coupled with the dryness, was a trial to gardeners; water for gardening purposes was severely rationed until August. However, this all demonstrated to us the fact that roses will stand a lot of punishment. The buds that were forming came to maturity although, of course, the tight buds opened to wilted full-blown blossoms in just a few hours. After that, most of the bushes seemed to stand still but the foliage stayed green and healthy. Water restrictions were removed in August, but it is doubtful whether the roses have since performed as they would have if they had received their normal supply of water all season. At this late date, with the unusually warm weather, many bushes are now showing buds, but production has been below normal, generally speaking.

While on the subject of dry weather, it might be useful to make brief mention of an experimental planting, in our own garden, of several roses grafted on *Rosa canina* understock. After listening to various discussions *re* the root systems of multiflora and *R. canina* understock, we decided to plant some bushes grafted on the latter—mainly to find out how hardy they would be for Manitoba winters. This was in the spring of 1959. The new bushes were slow to bloom but produced well during the first summer. There was one casualty after the winter, but the remainder developed into strong, healthy roses this summer. However, after one series of blooms, the bushes did not show signs of budding again until it was so late that the buds were retarded by a frost.

Actually, the roses grafted on *R. canina* produced no better in the dry spell than those on *R. multiflora*, but they may be more winter hardy. We shall see. According to expert opinion, it takes two or three years before roses on *R. canina* reach their peak, so we may be in for a pleasant surprise next year.

Now for a few words about our shows. The first was the Red River Exhibition and Flower Show which was held in the month of June. In the rose classes the number of exhibits was possibly smaller than last year, but the blooms shown were of good quality. In July we held our second annual outdoor Rose Show, and it was at this time that we realized how much our gardens had suffered from the heat and the dry weather. Entries were considerably reduced, and they were not as good as usual. However, a large number of people attended, and they appeared to find the Show interesting and educational.

The Fifth International Flower Show was held on 17 and 18 August, and drew large crowds on both days. It is sponsored by the Winnipeg Horticultural Society, the Winnipeg Gladiolus Society, and the Manitoba Beekeepers' Association; and it was held in the Winnipeg Auditorium. Our Rose Exhibit occupied a prominent position in the hall and, although there were fewer entries than last year—that July weather again!—there were many blooms of good quality entered in the various classes.

At the October meeting of the Winnipeg Horticultural Society, part of the evening was given over to the Rose Section. The first speaker, Professor Ellis, gave an interesting talk on the different soils in this area. Mr. Hector Macdonald, the second speaker, spoke on the various problems of rose culture, and reviewed the best methods of winter protection. A question period followed, with everyone eager to participate and, at the conclusion, we all felt that it had been an entertaining and informative evening. This will be our last meeting for 1960.

In retrospect, 1960 has been a rather disappointing year for roses, but we are not at all discouraged, and we are hoping for a winter that will be kind to our favourite flower. Once a person has planted and tended a rose bush, the 'fever' takes hold and, no matter what difficulties are encountered along the way, 'next



year' is always a strong challenge. It offers almost unlimited possibilities to the enthusiast. So we hopefully look to another year and wish everyone the best of roses for 1961.

## NORTH-WESTERN ONTARIO—*H. C. Westbrook, Port Arthur*

THE rose growing year of 1960 in this area did not produce as many spectacular blooms as in the previous years. The reason for this is hard to ascertain. The usual scapegoat is the weather, and yet, in this case it does not seem to have been a deciding factor.

For the first time in many years the area has not been plagued with late spring frosts. Once uncovered the bushes suffered none of the usual frost damage. The summer was reasonably sunny with rains usually at night. The bushes came into their first bloom much earlier than usual. Many seemed to bloom before growing a reasonable height. Then after the first flush decided to 'get up there' before showing new buds.

There were many flowers, but, as mentioned before, nothing quite as spectacular as in other summers appeared. (This is with apologies to one 'Mme Yves Latieule' which was the most superb yellow I have been privileged to see.) Since the first hard frost did not strike many gardens until 18 October, the fall display exceeded greatly that of any previous autumn. In fact, in many cases the bushes were actually prolific.

The entries in the two Lakehead Rose Shows were not as numerous as in the previous year due to the fact that a number of gardens had passed the first peak of bloom prior to the show. 'Peace' carried off the honours as Rose of Show in both Port Arthur and Fort William Rose Shows.

It seemed that this was an exceptionally good year for the exhibition type pink hybrid teas. Ones that come to mind as being outstanding were 'Emily', 'Dr. F. Debat' and 'Ballet'. Incidentally, what a pity that 'Emily' has disappeared from commerce; any of its type will be hard put to approach it, let alone supersede it. The reds were just average, with the exception of 'Christian Dior', which looks like a 'comer'. 'Ena Harkness'



and 'Crimson Glory' seem to be losing ground—the bushes have been deteriorating for several years now.

One rose the writer found to be not up to its usual growth and generosity was 'Michèle Meilland'; but its individual blooms were better.

The bicolours loved the weather, with 'Tzigane' improving each season.

The floribundas put on their usual display—brilliant and beautiful. 'Korona' seems like a valuable addition in this climate. 'August Seebauer', 'Vogue' and 'Fashion' stayed right up on the first team.

With the exception of the 'New Dawn' and an occasional 'Climbing Blaze', this group had a rough time of it.

The insect problem was about as usual—more of a nuisance than a problem. Aphids were around and reasonably easy to dispose of. A few thrips early in the season and the occasional caterpillar dropping in for lunch were the other visitors.

The fungus problem was not about as usual—it was vicious, insidious and cruel. There was no pattern to it. Some gardens had Black Spot this year for the first time—it struck quickly in late August and ripped them to pieces, before Captan could be brought into play. Two other gardens (the writer's and his immediate neighbour's) were slashed with Rust. These were the only cases of it I heard of and since they were the only two gardens to use straw for winter covering there might be a connexion. Yet, the writer's roses had Rust the previous year; so one can only guess. However, if the infection increases as much next year as it did this year, I can foresee being forced out of roses for a while. All the hybrid teas but one got it to some extent with 'Teenager' being killed in less than two weeks. 'Ethel Sanday', 'Bacchus', 'Rubaiyat' and 'Opera' were hardest hit. The only one seemingly immune was 'Ballet' and it was hardest hit in 1959. I cannot figure that out. In the floribunda group 'Fashion' got a slight touch of it and, contrary to all expectations, shook it off and got back to work.

Now that the 'big freeze' is on (22 October) most of the bushes have been put to bed. This year the two Rusted gardens had all

their bushes pruned down to about 10 inches before covering them with soil. It was the only way to even try to get rid of the Rust spores. What this hard fall pruning will do to winter safety is something to be answered next May. Incidentally, this area had little snow the last two years and yet the winter-kill has not been abnormal, either year. This seems to contradict an obvious conclusion. Perhaps it is the exception that proves the rule.

All we can do now is settle back, wait and hope that the Rust and Black Spot will go away and stay. If Bordeaux Mixture will help next spring there will be a lot of drowned spores. However, the winter is a season of looking ahead and hoping. Perhaps 1961 will be the best season yet.

### SOUTH PORCUPINE—*Mrs. Susan E. Stark*

OUR town is a gold-mining centre situated right in the middle of Northern Ontario, and since our winters are severely cold rose growing has not as yet become well established. With the effort being made by hybridizers and scientists, and the improved cultural techniques together with better wintering ideas we hope to grow roses quite successfully in time.

I have done some personal experimenting over several years to find the hardiest varieties, hoping to find some that will survive our sub-zero weather—also the best way to protect them from winter kill.

We have tried many of the beautiful hybrid teas. They flower magnificently in our northern air, perfect blooms, clean plants without any pests or disease to mar them but with the utmost care they seldom survive our climate. Last winter was unusually severe and I lost most of our lovely hybrid teas—‘White Knight’, ‘Glory of Rome’, ‘Tiffany’, ‘Bettina’, ‘Helen Traubel’, and many others died—but ‘Peace’ survived.

The floribundas and grandifloras show excellent growth and bloom, and Sub Zeros have lasted through two winters but perished last year.

This summer, in spite of a very wet season, I had the most perfect blooms and profuse flowering. We feed our roses with bone

meal in the early spring and mid-summer. We never use a hose, and each bush is carefully watered with soft rain water, and do think this keeps the foliage beautiful and the blooms almost perfect. This fall I have taken up all the bushes and buried them in a trench well drained and with a gravel bottom covered with peat moss. They have been hilled up until only the tops of the bushes are showing and I hope to save them this year. Roses we are growing include 'White Knight', the best white we have had; 'Sterling Silver', excellent; 'Bettina', lovely but a shy bloomer; 'Pink Peace', disappointing; 'Frau Karl Druschki', a grand old favourite; 'Helen Traubel', 'Tiffany', 'Peace', 'Crimson Glory', 'Talisman', 'The Doctor', 'Tally Ho!', and 'Chrysler Imperial'. Of the grandifloras, 'Montezuma', 'Queen Elizabeth', and 'Starfire'—all producing glorious flowers in abundance.

In the floribunda group 'Jiminy Cricket', 'Spartan', 'Vogue', 'Fashion', 'Ivory Fashion' a beauty, 'Irene of Denmark' a great favourite, 'Gold Cup' and many others.

I do enjoy the 'Rose Bulletins' and the 'Annual' very much. They have brought great pleasure and many helpful ideas from other growers.

### BARRIE—*Russ McLaren*

THE year 1960 was a good one for roses in this district; quality and profusion of bloom was excellent.

In order to make a comparison we attended The Canadian National Rose Show held in Leaside in June and the International Rose Show held in Toronto in October. We were also able to get over to see the Jackson and Perkins rose gardens in Newark, N.Y. as well as a few private gardens in Ontario.

Roses came through the winter of 1959-60 in good condition, notwithstanding two bad ice storms in December. We are geographically situated 60 miles north of Toronto on Kempenfeldt Bay, Lake Simcoe, and our temperature on the average is 10°F. lower. We also seem to be in a snow belt and last winter was no exception.

On contacting rosarians in this district we are happy to report

100 per cent survival of hybrid teas, floribundas and grandifloras—personally we had only a 60 per cent survival of miniature roses.

Our rose blooming season began a week later than the Canadian National Rose Show, which was held on 20 June. Our local Horticultural Society Rose Show was held on 29 June, and the quality and quantity of entries was excellent.

After perusal of all the 'District Reports' in *The Canadian Rose Annual 1960* the only suggestion we have for rose growers would be after cultivation of the rose beds in the early spring to cover with a two or three inch mulch of peat moss. This retains the moisture and also keeps weeds down to a minimum. We also only root water our rose bushes from then on. The peat moss acts as a cushion when it rains and keeps splashing to a minimum, thus helping greatly to control the spread of Black Spot.

### WINDSOR—*Emerson Mitchell*

AFTER the beating our roses took from the weather the previous winter we were determined that it wouldn't happen at least in two successive seasons. Unlike 1958–9 when there was no mounding with soil or other covering, and with memories of the recent past fresh in mind, we went all out to assure that there would be no recurrence. After a thorough house cleaning when every spotted leaf on the bushes and ground was removed the bushes were then given a going over, cutting out all surplus and excess wood. This was done after a couple of frosts indicated that the plants were somewhat dormant. Partial pruning in the fall lightens the spring work when cultivation, planting, fertilizing, final pruning, and many other tasks need to be taken care of at the same time.

Another reason for fall pruning is the considerable damage by borers in the finest and strongest canes which necessitates their removal in some cases almost to the base, the borer having travelled that far, and if they had not been removed there is the possibility of them doing further damage as the tunnels in the pith were lined with eggs with the borer sometimes still alive and active. They are better on the bonfire than having to cope with them in the spring.

Having cleaned up the garden and with the fall pruning completed, the bushes were banked with loam to a height of 10 inches and many bushels of leaves piled on from two large truck loads the city was kind enough, and pleased, to unload.

Looking back, twenty-five years, experience repeats itself. I well recall that tough winter when losses were extremely heavy and we vowed that this would never happen again. The following few years they had every protection, and as it turned out the winters were mild, and it was not at all necessary. Gradually we forgot the big lesson and eased off pampering and got along fine with no harm being done.

I wouldn't be surprised if after a few mild winters that we will again take the easy way. If it does not occur during the next cycle I'm sure that while roses will always have that great appeal for me, it will not cause so much concern.

The autumn was ideal, being dry with the plants ripening well. From November to March there was no extreme cold weather to do damage but March started in and finished cold, but fortunately there was a heavy blanket of snow, a foot of it, which gave good protection, and just as important provided moisture and fertilization to the soil.

The spring was long and cool which held the plants in check until June when it warmed up and the roses were wonderful. Everybody had good roses. Come July, August and September there was no rainfall to speak of and to water was a must. I watered at the base and overhead. The overhead spray was in the form of mist as I don't believe the plants like the water in large drops. The finer the spray the better. The fine spray on passing through the air has a tendency to warm up.

Many are still inclined to believe, no doubt by the articles even today by rose authorities, that overhead watering is detrimental to good rose culture. It reminds me of those who never plant against the moon and look askance at those faddists who resort to mulching.

On visiting two gardens the past summer the owners deplored the presence of Mildew which was by observation very bad. I was informed that they never had nor did they believe in overhead



watering. On a visit to one of the gardens a few weeks later it was to be observed that the Mildew had been licked. The owner did not admit to overhead watering, but I learned from another source that the garden had been watered overhead regularly for the past weeks. Visitors from Michigan and other parts have remarked how free our garden is of Mildew, and acknowledge that they have never practiced overhead watering. Most are afraid that it will result in leaf-burning if applied in full sunshine. Dr. P. J. Kramer, Duke University, has carried out tests when wet and dry leaves were subjected to placing them a few inches from a Mazda lamp: the dry ones were injured while the wet ones were as fresh and healthy as before.

Our most unwelcome visitor to the garden during the season was Rose Midge. We have had experience with it before, but never so severe. The pest being so minute one does not observe it until much damage has been done. Young buds and shoots, usually the most promising, have been stung. The buds and tips turn black. Buds that do mature come crooked and distorted. Buds two leaflets down were in some cases affected. This year I switched to Malathion in a mixed spray of insecticide and fungicide, but found that I had to go back to DDT in order to overcome it. It was necessary to cut off hundreds of buds and shoot tips to be followed by DDT treatment. Considering the dry summer the fall bloom has been grand, and those that gave the most pleasure during the season in the newer ones were: Hybrid teas—'Ballet', 'Fritz Thiedemann', 'Rina Herholdt', 'Salvo' and 'Silver Lining'. Floribundas—'Allgold', 'Papillon', 'Columbine', 'Gay Paris', 'Lys Assia', 'Iceberg', 'Miss France', 'Paprika' and 'Sarabande'. Climbers—'Don Juan', 'Danse de Feu', and 'Clg. Caprice'. Congratulations on the 1960 Year Book.

#### HAMILTON—*Gladys M. Naismith*

FOUR years have passed since the formation of The Hamilton and District Rose Society. We have had an excellent year under the leadership of Mr. A. George Newcombe, President, and our membership has now reached ninety.

During the year we had seven very interesting and informative meetings which were arranged by Past President, Mr. T. Graham. The first of these meetings was held in March when Mr. J. Redman of Royal Botanical Gardens, Hamilton, spoke to us on 'What Should I feed My Roses and Why'.

In April we were honoured by the visit of Mrs. J. H. Baillie, President of The Canadian Rose Society, who was accompanied by three members of her executive, and they all gave talks on various phases of rose culture, which was followed by a discussion period.

In May Mr. W. I. Campbell, an expert with the camera, showed us the latest in camera equipment and how to take better pictures of our roses and gardens.

June, of course, brings the Annual Rose Show which is always anticipated with pleasure. This year we had another very successful show which was again held at the Administrative Building of the Royal Botanical Gardens. The schedule was a very large one, including all classes of roses, and the quality of the bloom was excellent. We think it could be considered the best show yet as there were thirty-three exhibitors staging 342 entries, and the very high percentage of novices was indeed a very hopeful indication of greater shows to follow. Those entering the Decorative Classes, and there was quite a considerable increase in this class this year, deserve a great deal of credit for the imagination and thought used in carrying out the prescribed theme.

At this point I would like to mention our new notice of meetings which we have named 'Rose Leaves', quite artistically prepared by Mrs. A. George Newcombe, the wife of our President. Mr. A. Butwick, our local regional director of The Canadian Rose Society, has added a lot of cultural value to these 'Rose Leaves' with his very informative articles on the various phases and problems of rose growing.

In August we were treated to a lecture and demonstration of Amateur Flower Arrangement by Mrs. Helen Flegg of Islington, Ontario, who is an expert in this art and gave us many helpful ideas.

September followed with a panel discussion on 'What's New

in Roses' which was greatly enjoyed and pronounced another highlight in the Society's programmes.

October brought a coloured slide competition of pictures taken during the blooming period, and we greatly appreciated the comments of Mr. Lloyd Kitchen, president of the Colour Camera Club, in pointing out highlights and weaknesses of the many lovely pictures that had been selected. The beautiful rose garden of Mr. A. Butwick, the close-up of 'Tzigane' taken by Mr. J. I. Gordon and the flower arrangement shown by Mr. George Patterson were all worthy prize winners.

In November we all journeyed to 'The Plainsman', and enjoyed a lovely dinner. We were very happy to have Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Keenan with us. The beautiful coloured pictures of rose gardens in Europe and England, taken on their trip this past summer, were greatly enjoyed and Mr. Keenan's commentary provided a delightful finale to the ROSE for 1960.

#### KINGSTON—*Dr. H. C. Gowland*

THIS past year has been one of the best rose years for some time in this area. With the reasonably mild winter and the heavy snowfall good protection was afforded and losses were light.

It is my experience that if one can successfully carry one's roses through the summer free from disease, there is no need for concern with regard to wintering providing a few common-sense rules are carried out.

Summer care means a good spraying or dusting programme, and if properly done little difficulty should be experienced with Black Spot, Powdery Mildew or other rose pests. With an extremely dry summer as this past one, roses should be well watered at intervals of ten days. Mulching, of course, helps to conserve moisture requirements in time of drought.

In this area we are fortunate in having many excellent rose growers and the results obtained are, in my opinion, exceptionally good.

Our Horticultural Society Flower Show in June, with accent on roses, was an excellent show. A fine specimen bloom of 'Grand

Gala', exhibited by Mr. R. E. Partridge, won the best in show award. In the September show rose growers once again had a chance to exhibit their best blooms, the honours going to Mr. S. Kay.

In June rose growers and other rose admirers had the opportunity of visiting the beautiful rose gardens of Jackson Perkins in Newark, New York and also the New York State Rose Show. This trip was arranged by Mrs. J. S. Shepherdson, our district representative for the Ontario Horticultural Society.

Another highlight of the rose year was a visit to the International Rose Show held at Casa Loma in Toronto. Several bus loads went from this area as well as many others in private cars.

At the time of writing most rose growers in this area are busily preparing their roses for the coming winter. A great variety of methods are used, some old, some new, but usually successful. This only goes to prove the old saying that 'Horticulture in all its phases is not an exacting art'.

I would like to thank the Canadian Rose Society for its many fine informative bulletins and especially the superb 1960 *Rose Annual*.

We of this district extend our best wishes to our rose growing friends across Canada.

#### MONTREAL AREA—E. B. Jubien, W. G. Bornand and H. C. Cross

1960 WAS an exceptionally good year for rose growers in Southern Quebec. Spring weather was warm and sunny in May, and with ample ground moisture as a result of heavy snow fall during the past winter, our rose bushes leafed out and we had some bloom in late May. In June, the weather continued to be good and the peak of the bloom came before the twentieth of the month, which is very early for us. We had very little really hot weather so the bushes did well all summer and except for a dry month in August, it was a perfect season. Our fall frosts came late also, so that even in the latter part of October, roses were still in bloom.



During the summer, rose garden contests were held by the Lachine Horticultural Society, and by the West End Horticultural Society, and in each case there were more entries than any previous year. Rose shows were held by the Horticultural Societies at Valois, Montreal West, Baie d'Urfe and the Town of Mount Royal. At each place, the number of entries in the show was very good, and there was a very large increase in attendance, showing that interest in rose growing is increasing each year.

The Quebec Horticultural Federation decided to have their Annual Convention this year to coincide with the peak of the rose season, and they devoted a full afternoon to visiting gardens and particularly the rose garden in Connaught Park. Mr. J. H. Lavoie, Director of Horticultural Services, Department of Agriculture, Quebec, was the speaker at the annual dinner, and he devoted almost his whole talk to the efforts that had been made to promote amateur rose growing in this area.

Meetings on rose growing and other matters of interest to amateur rose growers were held at several places during the past winter and early spring, and it is fully expected that similar talks and discussions will be held during the next winter and spring of 1961.

We are also pleased that Mrs. H. P. Marshall, a Past-President of The Canadian Rose Society, was able to spend a weekend with us in June, and your Regional Directors feel that her presence did much to keep us working towards fostering greater interest in roses in Quebec.

#### ST. PAUL L'ERMITE—*Mrs. R. M. Ferguson*

THE winter of 1959-60 was a far different one from the previous year. Our snow cover did not arrive until February, but we got our full quota before spring came. However, it disappeared rapidly, and we were planting our new bushes by 1 May.

We had made cylinders 18 inches high of heavy roofing paper, filled them with earth and covered them with paper bags. The final operation involved weather-proofing the entire cylinder with a plastic cover. We found that the canes survived to the



point where they were covered with earth. All parts of the canes just protected by the paper bags and plastic died back.

We felt we had been very lucky in losing no bushes. When they started to grow, they did nobly. I do believe we were very often speechless this year as 'Hugonis' and 'Persian Yellow' were covered absolutely beyond our fondest hopes. Then came our first demonstration of just what the gallicas, albas, damasks and Bourbons could do. They were a novelty to us, and I am convinced that as long as we have a garden, there will always be room for 'Mme Plantier', 'Mme Hardy', 'Pierre Oger', 'Cardinal Richelieu', 'Tuscany', 'Chloris', 'Assemblage des Beautés', 'Gloire de France', 'La Reine Victoria', 'Maiden's Blush', 'Gallica Versicolor', 'Pelle de Crécy', 'Commandant Beaurepaire', 'Nitida', 'Suzanne' and 'Grannie's Rose'.

We had an odd summer, dry, not too much in the way of heat, and cold nights. However, even with these conditions, we had a very happy experience at seeing bushes really looking healthy and strong. I do feel sure that bushes need two years to prove themselves.

We have about a dozen hybrid spinosissima bushes (Frühlingsgold, Frühlingsmorgen, Frühlingschnee and Frühlingszauber), and they really surprised us, turning out to be absolute pictures.

Then our hybrid teas and floribundas started in to amaze us. 'Crimson Glory' outdid itself, along with 'Karl Herbst', 'Konrad Adenauer', 'Picture', 'Margaret', 'Michèle Meilland', 'Virgo', 'Quebec', 'Monique', 'Grand'mère Jenny' and 'Peace'. 'Marcia Stanhope' proved to be outstanding and managed to escape Mildew this year. 'Schneewittchen' and 'Frensham' again left us open-mouthed as did our new 'Lilli Marlene', Rudolf Schmidt's 'Jubilaumrose', 'Eva Teschendorf', 'Dagmar Sparth' and 'Obergartner Wiebecke'. In just a few words our roses made us love them all over again.

However, we did have to have some cloud to make us appreciate the good. Aphids were rampant, and we had an infestation of red spider mite. It took us some time to realize just what had happened, and by that time bushes like the 'Grootendorst', 'Hansa', 'Holstein', 'Else Poulsen' and 'Gabrielle Privat' were completely defoliated. However, after spraying with Malathion,

the bushes came back and we are hoping that next year the red spider mite will find a new home.

We have just about finished mounding our bushes for the 1960-61 winter, and this year we have done the same as last year, but we have tried spraying the bushes with Plant Guard before mounding. This is a resin spray, and is supposed to keep the moisture in the canes, and act as a protective agent against drying winds. We did spray the new plantings last year and the results were amazing. Many of the canes seemed doomed; quite brown on one side and green on the other, but out of two hundred bushes planted, we only lost one.

Now we can look forward to next spring and more roses, when our house will once more become home, with roses scattered about inside and out.

#### DALHOUSIE—*L. A. Miller*

INTEREST in rose growing is gaining in this area as more people are beginning to realize that although we are fairly well north, roses can be wintered quite easily with a minimum of winter-kill.

1960 was a beautiful summer but with very little rainfall. This was one year when the practice of mulching with peat moss certainly paid dividends. I also had a private water supply and used it to good advantage; watering deep each time and being careful not to wet the foliage. The result was that all bushes were disease-free all season, and the foliage looked just as good in October as it had in June. I did not take any chances but followed a regular pest and disease-control system all year as outlined in last year's report.

In the hybrid teas 'Peace' was once again the best but 'Tiffany' was right behind all season with lovely successions of bloom. 'Crimson Glory' and 'Ena Harkness' did very well—in fact it was a hard season to pick out favourites, as with the warm days and cool nights, all varieties seemed to do better than ever before. The only rose that did not live up to expectations was 'Pink Peace'.

'Queen Elizabeth' is still a long way ahead of the other grandifloras but 'Starfire' seems to be narrowing the gap quite a bit.

Tree roses drew the most attention in my garden this summer. I have eighteen of these and have yet to lose one due to winter-kill. 'Peace', 'Chrysler Imperial', 'Helen Traubel', and 'Virgo' all did well in that order.

Floribundas appear to be the hardiest of all the varieties tried, and these were also at their best this past season, with 'Fashion' and 'Vogue' leading the way. I left one bed of floribundas without any protection last winter but it had so much snow on it that I was unable to prove anything.

Many people here have roses do fairly well the first season only to find that they fail to survive our winters. I believe that our number one enemy, in this area, is the so-called 'bargain bushes' which are available at outlets other than nurseries at cut rate prices. I believe that we would be accomplishing a great deal if we could just get prospective rose growers to realize that these bushes are not nearly as likely to be well developed and ready for winter as those purchased from an accredited nursery. In fact the fifty cents saved may mean the difference between success and failure. When my friends ask me for the definition of an accredited nursery, I always reply that they will not go wrong if they use a nursery who has been accepted by our Society and whose advertising appears in *The Canadian Rose Annual*.

#### WESTERN NOVA SCOTIA—J. A. Ruffee, Granville Ferry

THE growing of roses in Western Nova Scotia is steadily increasing and the quality and extent of some gardens gives one the impression that they are in a public park. One garden in the Annapolis area has more than 1,500 plants, together with shrubs, trees, large expanses of lawn as well as various other flowers, making a setting long to be remembered.

As mentioned in previous reports, we are fortunate here in having comparatively mild winters. At times this may be a disadvantage as it causes many of us to be a trifle careless in our winter protection, and if the temperature should be below average we find ourselves with considerable winter damage.

Last winter was a very good one in our district, and most roses,

especially those with some protection, came through very well, and with the exceptionally fine early spring our gardens developed rapidly and roses were in bloom at least two weeks before the normal blooming period. The roses were of excellent quality and the plants showed vigour with a very healthy appearance. With the very dry summer Black Spot was at a minimum, although Powdery Mildew was quite prevalent in most gardens. As a result of this dry weather, with a shortage of water in most localities, the late summer and early fall bloom was not up to the usual fine quality and abundance expected in this area. However, with late fall rains the plants show a healthy appearance and should go through the winter with little or no bad effects. Delayed damage due to the very dry summer conditions may possibly show up next year.

An excellent Rose Show was held this year as usual, but about two weeks early, on 29 June. More than 240 entries were received and the quality improving each year. Much interest is created through these Rose Shows and each year we have a number of new growers, which not only makes for bigger and better shows but improves our countryside with the world's most beautiful flower. The Canadian Rose Society Medal was won by 'Diamond Jubilee' as the best rose in the show.

As this is being prepared, 29 November, I notice that most of my plants still have very healthy leaves, and look to be ready to bud out with new bloom and look very far from being as dormant as I would like at this time of year. The temperature outside my window is 55°, and trust that no quick and heavy freeze will come until such time as they are truly ready for the winter's long sleep.

SYDNEY—*Wm. C. Buchanan*

THE season of 1960 has been the best I can recall for this area. Spring does not ordinarily come until early June, and then opens out into the heat of summer after about two weeks of what may be called spring weather. This year spring came real early, and when I returned from my vacation on 25 June a couple of bushes



were in bloom, and hundreds of others were ready to burst. As we do not usually get our first bloom until around the 10 July we were able to enjoy our bloom for an extra two or three weeks. The rainfall averaged about 1 inch per week and while at date of writing, 18 October, no frost has appeared, and there are hundreds of buds on the bushes, it is anticipated any time and that will finish our gardens.

So much has been written about the tenderness of the yellow roses they have gradually been accepted as being less hardy than many of the other colours. I have had a recent experience that does not bear out this contention.

My garden has a north and west exposure, without protection and subject to all the cold winter blasts, although due to its location the morning sun in winter does not reach it until after 10 a.m. By this time the air has warmed up, and there is less damage from frost 'burning' which may account for the minimum of loss I have during a normal winter.

The fierce winter of 1958-9 will long be remembered but I was surprised to find a bed consisting of Mr. Kordes' new 'Golden Sun', and the older 'Eclipse', and 'McGredy's Yellow', which was completely exposed as I did not get a chance to get around to cover them, come through without loss. Part of the roots and the bud (scion) were out of the ground, and since they are all yellows they are not supposed to be very hardy. For two summers now there has been a profusion of bloom from this bed.

In reading 'The Clearing House' members will notice the large number of climbers and floribundas that I report on as we have a comparatively short growing season and like to have the maximum amount of bloom. Many of the roses I now have are so very satisfactory I want to increase my planting, and there are so many new roses that must be tried, so I have removed three trees which will give me another 800 square feet—and room to plant a lot of roses.

As an experiment and to see what the bushes would do without any fertilizer or watering I went through the season only using the hose once—we had a fairly good rainfall—and was amazed at the growth and number of blooms. I have but one bush of 'Poly



Prim' which has been doing poorly and I had decided to take it out but never got around to it. About the middle of July it came out in bloom and within three weeks produced about 250 blooms. The bush spread and sprawled, and then there was another outburst of bloom in August. What explanation can one give for the vagaries of roses?

Some comment on a few roses I have, which have done well for me, but have not appeared in 'The Clearing House'.

'The Queen', a blend of deep orange and yellow. The bush is a tall grower reaching three feet, very branching, 5 inch blooms of about thirty-five petals, fragrant and resists disease.

'Scharlacglut' – here is a rose shrub that is terrific! The colour is fiery red, and while it only produces its single blooms once, there is such an abundance that the foliage is covered. The shrub goes to 6 feet here and would probably go higher in a warmer climate.

'Flaming Sunset' a very deep flame shaded orange with a yellow reverse. Tall growing and never out of bloom. An excellent rose.

These three roses are outstanding, and while much has been written about the new bicolours many of them are not as good as these. Possibly some of them have passed the age limit for 'The Clearing House', but why did they never make it? It has been claimed that the old favourite 'Etoile de Hollande', now over forty years old, is losing constitution. I can't see this as I have a bush, which I planted ten years ago, and at one time in July it carried about forty-five blooms. I am considering increasing my planting.

I will always be thankful the Good Lord gave me the impulse to grow roses fifteen years ago. The pleasure and happiness, and the new friends they have brought, is beyond valuing.

HALIFAX – *David F. Oland*

THE fall of 1959 with its gradual reduction of temperatures, as contrasted to the previous fall, proved to be a satisfactory period for hardening-off of the canes prior to the more severe weather in January.

The winter was punctuated rather rudely in late January and in February by two unusually heavy snowstorms of thirty inches and twenty-two inches respectively. It was interesting, yet comforting, to observe the rose beds completely hidden in about four feet of drifted snow.

Came the spring and a time of stocktaking. The general consensus was that the winter had treated the rose grower in this area with kindness.

We experienced in spring, summer, and fall the most pleasant weather in the memory of anyone hereabouts with plenty of sunshine and very little rain.

The early season brought the first bloom up somewhat ahead of schedule, many people's rose beds being at their height during the last week of June.

Trouble from Black Spot was not too noticeable, but during August it soon became evident that Mildew was to prove a problem. The warm days and cooler nights, resulting in heavy dew were, of course, the reason.

It would appear that the use of rock-wool for winter protection is becoming more popular—sometimes with earth as well; although the hilling up with earth or compost is the commonest method.

The writer used sawdust by merely pouring several shovelfuls down over the bush to form a cone. The greater advantage of sawdust is in the handling as it is so light and clean. The clearing-away process in the spring merely entails a pair of stout gloves and a willingness to get closer to nature—on hands and knees. On the whole it has been an excellent year for the rose grower in the Halifax area.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—*G. C. Warren, Charlottetown*

NO view of rose growing conditions for the year would be complete without some reference to the winter of 1959-60. After what had happened the previous winter, rose growers were prepared for the worst, but as it turned out, they had little to worry about. The cold weather settled in slowly and gently, and even

before January arrived, most of us were convinced that a mild winter was ahead, and few were disappointed. Laymen's impressions, of course, do not always coincide with official statistics, but it seems that, in this case at least, both are in full accord. I shall not burden you with details, but, according to the records, we had a light snowfall and above average temperatures. The mercury dipped only six times below the zero mark, reaching its lowest point in mid-January, when it dropped to  $-10^{\circ}\text{F}$ .

As winter turned into spring, gardeners eagerly began unpacking their prized possessions and few but the lazy gardeners had anything to regret. Most of the bushes came out green and healthy and started out almost immediately to show their robust vitality.

And then came summer. And what a summer! Every month gave above average temperatures and the only thing lacking to make it perfect was adequate rainfall. April and August were the driest months and May was little better, but between heavy dews and light sprinkles, our roses managed to get ample moisture and they bloomed and bloomed and bloomed. In fact, I cut buds in late November that opened freely in the warmth indoors.

I think probably I have conveyed the idea that this was a banner rose year and if I haven't, you have my solemn word that this was the case—a year, in fact, we shall all remember.

Our rose show, sponsored by the ladies of Parkdale, a residential area just outside the capital City of Charlottetown, was held on 7 July, and was an unqualified success and merited warm praise for both the sponsors and exhibitors. This has been only the second provincial rose show held in the area, and it is expected that it will become a regular feature in the years to come. Mixed shows, of course, which included classes for roses, were also held, but these were not in the season most calculated to advance rose prestige to any extent.

A highlight of the past few years for rose growers has been the Rose Test Gardens at the Bunbury Nursery, just outside Charlottetown. This nursery is operated by the Provincial Government under a scheme originally planned by Mr. Robert L. Cotton, who contributed generously to its establishment. The Test Garden

includes about 150 varieties, most of which are hybrid teas, although no class, even to the hardy shrub roses, is completely neglected. Included in the collection are many of the very newest and best originations. This is a spot no rose grower should overlook on a visit to Prince Edward Island. In case you are interested, here are a few of the new and old varieties under test at the above Nursery, that impressed me very much: 'Alaska' (H.T.), 'Bucaneer' (Gr.), 'Capistrano' (H.T.), 'Chrysler Imperial' (H.T.), 'Circus' (Fl.), 'Columbine' (Fl.), 'Crimson Glory' (H.T.), 'Curley Pink' (H.T.), 'Eden Rose' (H.T.), 'Ena Harkness' (H.T.), 'Fashion' (Fl.), 'Flaming Sunset' (H.T.), 'Florence Mary Morse' (Fl.), 'Frensham' (Fl.), 'Golden Sceptre' (H.T.), 'Käthe Duvigneau' (Fl.), 'Jiminy Cricket' (Fl.), 'Josephine Bruce' (H.T.), 'Kordes Perfecta' (H.T.), 'Love Song' (H.T.), 'Lullaby' (Fl.), 'Masquerade' (Fl.), 'Michèle Meilland' (H.T.), 'Mme L. Dieudonné' (H.T.), 'Mrs. R. M. Finch' (Fl.), 'Peace' (H.T.), 'Queen Elizabeth' (Gr.), 'Red Duchess' (H.T.), 'Souvenir de Jacques Verschuren' (H.T.), 'Sutter's Gold' (H.T.), 'Sundance' (Fl.), 'Virgo' (H.T.), 'Vogue' (Fl.), 'Yellow Holstein' (Fl.).

As I prepare this report, the last day of November, 1960, I notice that the roses still hold most of their leaves and, in fact, many are showing very healthy buds. This is not the best condition for roses to be in at the approach of winter, and I am afraid this is largely the result of delayed rainfall and mild temperatures, coupled with late fertilizing. It is just these conditions that breed trouble, and I am hoping that no sudden freeze-up occurs until our roses are better conditioned. Come what may, however, 1961 will find an ardent group of rose growers ready to take up work where they left off this fall.

#### NEWFOUNDLAND—Dr. T. E. Harris, *St. John's*

LOOKING over Dr. R. W. Oliver's publication entitled *Garden Rose Growing* I observe that Newfoundland is shown as a blank on the rose map of Canada. This I hope to see corrected, although it will take a great deal of pioneering effort to reach many of the isolated areas to study temperatures and growing conditions.





'COPPER DELIGHT' (flori.)

*Goldilocks* × *Ellinor Le Grice*

Raised by E. B. Le Grice, North Walsham

Trial Ground No. 1029. Reg. No. 389. TRIAL GROUND CERTIFICATE  
Certificate of Merit, 1956

*Reproduced by kind permission of the National Rose Society of Great Britain*





However, on completion of the Trans-Canada Highway many areas will be more accessible and faster progress will be made.

In my own area of the Avalon Peninsula hybrid perpetuals come through the winter all right without extra protection, but the hybrid teas require extra mounding.

I have transferred my rose garden to my summer home about 14 miles away, and near the sea-shore which sets up a new set of growing conditions and attendant problems. With rose plantings near the sea, water can be a problem as we experienced this year. A dry summer kept the wells low and water had to be brought long distances. Our summer followed the pattern of the Eastern seaboard, beautiful, sunny and warm but with a complete lack of moisture except for the heavy dews one gets along the sea-coast. Our rainfall from May to October was more than six inches below normal, and it took a great deal of effort to keep the roses growing. The situation improved, however, with adequate fall rains, but there is still a danger of the plants going into dormancy without the proper amount of moisture to offset the spring's drying winds.

Maritime conditions are variable. Spring is slow due to the cold currents running down from the north with their quota of ice-bergs. This year as winter protection I am using fibre-glass both around the grafted section at ground-level and also around the tips—with clay mounded around them as usual. After trying numerous methods I hope this will supply the answer.

This year I commenced the practice of wearing a rose every day in my buttonhole. To me it seemed I was doing a little bit for the Society; holding a daily show. It created a great deal of interest in the rose and brought forth many cultural questions, in fact, before the summer got started I was ordering roses for our neighbours, pruning, planting and even watering.

Our soil is sandy but mulching with black peat moss and agricultural limestone and feeding with a 5-10-10 fertilizer seems to have good results. At our Annual Flower Show and Exhibition there were many nice roses, although the best blooming period was just about over due to the dry sunny conditions.

Congratulations are due to the Editor and staff of *The Canadian*

*Rose Annual.* It is really excellent; practical and full of meaty information concerning rose growing. I have the last one as well as the others by my bed, and will look them over during the cold wintry nights and dream of new roses and the coming of spring again.

# The Rose Analysis

ONCE again we are indebted to Mr. Archie Selwood, assisted by Mr. E. N. Grant, for the preparation of this important feature of our Annual, which is looked forward to each year with anticipation by our members.

The contributors make up a list of well-known amateur rose growers extending from Vancouver Island to Newfoundland and north to 54° latitude which is well into the Northland, and including a few of our American friends. Such a wide distribution, with many variations in climate and soil, gives an indication of performance by the many varieties under varying conditions. To these contributors who have given so freely of their experience and knowledge we are very grateful.

Mr. Selwood has made considerable changes and improvement in the tables this year as his wide knowledge of roses, and their culture, enables him to appreciate the information of most interest and assistance to the members. It will be noted that new tables have been opened for the newer roses only, those introduced into Canada since 1 January 1956. This is an exclusive section for these new varieties, and they are not shown in any of the other tables. It was felt that it was unfair to place these newer varieties in competition with the old established favourites, until they had a chance to establish themselves and show their qualifications. After five years in Canada they will be on their own and placed in open competition. Some we are certain will give the older favourites plenty of competition; others will fall by the wayside.

With so many fine new varieties now in commerce we found with our tables limited to a selection of fifteen varieties that many very excellent roses were not making the lists so as an experiment we have extended the tables to include the top twenty selections.

It was felt that a special table for the guidance of beginners would be appreciated, and since there would likely be little

difference between such a table and that of the established 'H.T. Roses for General Garden Cultivation' a new table was established to cover both classes.

The table 'Fragrant Roses' has been discontinued as considerable space can be saved without weakening in any way THE ANALYSIS. Roses that are noticeably fragrant are marked with an asterisk\* throughout all the tables.

The various tables have been prepared with great care, and convey the information in such a concise manner that little comment is necessary. We would, however, like to point out interesting changes that have taken place in the selections for those new members who may not have previous issues.

'Newer Roses' is a new table, as mentioned, so no comparisons are possible, but it will be noticed that 'Kordes Perfecta' is the only new variety rating high on both East and West tables. The floribunda section is very inconclusive, and will require another year at least to indicate a definite choice.

This is not the case of 'Exhibition Roses' where favourites have been very definitely selected. Last year the East nominated 'Peace', 'Crimson Glory' and 'Burnaby' while the West selected 'Peace', 'Burnaby' and 'McGredy's Yellow'. The same favourites were chosen again this year.

'Beginners and General Garden Roses' has shown little change. The Eastern table showing 'Peace', 'Crimson Glory' and 'Karl Herbst' as top favourites in that order was the same last year with the exception that 'Karl Herbst' moved up and took third position from 'Ena Harkness'. In the Western table 'Peace' and 'Ena Harkness' remain favourites in that order but 'Burnaby' has moved up to replace 'Michèle Meilland' in third spot.

'Autumn Blooming Roses', Eastern table, showing 'Peace', 'Crimson Glory' and 'Ena Harkness' in that order remains the same as last year, but our Western friends have decided that some changes should be made. Last year 'Peace', 'Ena Harkness' and 'Show Girl' carried the honours, but another look this year by our Western contributors changed the placing to 'Ena Harkness', 'First Love' and 'Peace'. It is unusual to see 'Peace' in anything but first place.



'Bedding Roses H.T.' shows little change on the Eastern table except that 'Peace' has regained first position from 'Crimson Glory', while 'Michèle Meilland' is still secure in third place. The Western table indicates that 'Ena Harkness' has taken over first position from 'Picture' while the comparatively new, but beautiful, 'Josephine Bruce' has squeezed in ahead of the veteran 'Mme Henri Guillot'.

Once again the Eastern contributors to 'Climbing and Rambling Roses' have decided to re-elect their favourites 'Paul's Scarlet Climber', 'New Dawn' and 'Blaze' in that order while the West decided to make some changes, replacing 'New Dawn', 'Elaze' and 'Cl. Mrs. Sam McGredy' with 'Paul's Lemon Pillar', 'Ruth Alexander' and 'New Dawn'.

In 'Floribunda Roses' East we notice that 'Frensham' and 'Fashion' still hold first and second positions, but 'Alain' has come up to replace 'Vogue' in third place. In this category the West have decided to stand by their selection this time and have re-elected 'Frensham', 'Fashion' and 'Vogue' in that order.

In the controversial 'Grandiflora Roses' class neither table has changed the first three positions from last year, and the beautiful 'Queen Elizabeth' is still the unquestioned queen of the group.

We have not attempted to open Eastern and Western tables for our newest group 'Miniature Roses', but rather have combined them and reported all varieties mentioned. We do notice however that the favourite is still 'Cinderella'; 'Tom Thumb' (Peon) and 'Midget' have had to give up their positions to 'Bit O'Sunshine' and 'Perla de Alcanada'.

Based on the appraisal of our contributors we find in summarizing that the most popular all-purpose hybrid tea rose grown throughout Canada is 'Peace' by a very wide margin, followed by 'Crimson Glory', and in third position 'Ena Harkness', followed by 'Burnaby'. In any all star selection we should include 'Michèle Meilland' which was fourth last year and almost made it again this year. These are all good true roses which have shown their breeding under all kinds of conditions that would naturally be experienced in such a wide area.

## CONTRIBUTORS

### EAST

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| Mr. A. M. Anderson, Ontario             | Dr. T. E. Harris, Newfoundland           |
| Mrs. J. H. Baillie, Ontario             | Mr. H. E. Hyndman, Prince Edward Island  |
| Mr. E. Billington, Ontario              | Mr. E. B. Jubien, Quebec                 |
| Mr. W. G. Borland, Quebec               | Mr. W. J. Keenan, Ontario                |
| Mr. O. E. Bowles, Ontario               | Dr. R. G. Lea, Prince Edward Island      |
| Mr. Wm. C. Buchanan, Nova Scotia        | Mr. L. A. Miller, New Brunswick          |
| Mr. M. A. Cadsby, Ontario               | Mr. E. Mitchell, Ontario                 |
| Mr. J. H. Cameron, Prince Edward Island | Dr. C. T. Moyle, Ontario                 |
| Mr. R. A. M. Clark, Michigan State      | Mr. A. A. Norton, Ontario                |
| Mr. H. C. Cross, Quebec                 | Dr. F. W. Tidmarsh, Prince Edward Island |
| Mr. C. A. Davis, New York State         | Mr. H. C. Westbrook, Ontario             |
| Mr. and Mrs. R. Ferguson, Quebec        | Mr. C. T. Wilson, Ontario                |
| Mrs. J. J. Gallagher, Quebec            |  |

### WEST

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Mr. Fred Blakeney, British Columbia   | Mr. J. H. McGhie, British Columbia      |
| Mr. Georges Bugnet, Alberta   | Mrs. John McLachlan, British Columbia   |
| Dr. J. M. Burkhart, Washington State  | Mrs. H. S. McLeod, British Columbia     |
| Mr. H. L. Davidson, Oregon State  | Mrs. R. E. Murdoch, British Columbia    |
| Mr. J. A. Davidson, British Columbia  | Mr. F. N. Parker, British Columbia      |
| Mr. J. H. Eddie, British Columbia   | Mr. J. L. Petty, British Columbia       |
| Mr. Fred Edmunds, Jr., Oregon State   | Mr. Young R. Rhodes, British Columbia   |
| Mr. H. J. Faulkner, British Columbia  | Mr. E. C. Rice, British Columbia        |
| Mr. E. N. Grant, British Columbia   | Mrs. Nat Schoen, Washington State       |
| Mr. R. E. Harris, Horticulturist, Canada, Department of Agriculture, Experimental Farm, Alberta, Peace River District | Mr. A. Selwood, British Columbia        |
| Mrs. E. Hicks, British Columbia   | Mr. Preston Sharpe, British Columbia    |
| Mr. A. C. Howell, British Columbia  | Mrs. W. H. Walkinshaw, British Columbia |
| Mrs. Mary E. Matthews, British Columbia   |   |

I. NEWER ROSES, H.T., EAST  
INTRODUCED IN CANADA SINCE 1 JANUARY 1956

<i>Position</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Points</i>	<i>Introduced</i>	<i>Colour</i>	<i>Category</i>
1	*'Kordes Perfecta'	498	1957	Cream, edged pink to crimson	2 3 4 5
2	'Tzigane'	270	1956†	Scarlet, yellow reverse	3 4 5
3	'Message' (White Knight)	164	1956	White	2 3
4	*'Gail Borden'	146	1957	Rose pink, cream reverse	2 3
5	*'Pink Peace'	140	1959	Dusty pink	2 3
6	'Garden Party'	102	1959	Creamy white, edged pink	2 3
7	*'Arlene Francis'	94	1957	Golden yellow	2 3 4 5
8	*'Pink Lustre'	87	1957	Pink, overcast cameo pink	2 3 4 5
9	*'Ballet'	75	1958	Clear rose	2 3 4 5
10	'Pink Favourite'	74	1956	Pink	2 3 4 5
11	*'Golden Sun'	66	1957	Deep yellow	2 3 4 5
12	'Rose Gaujard'	60	1958	Vermilion, silver white reverse	2 3
13	*'Grace de Monaco'	56	1956	Rose pink	2 3
14	'Chantre'	54	1958	Bronze orange	2 3
15	*'Isobel Harkness'	53	1957	Clear yellow	3 4
16	*'Aida'	49	1956	Rose red	2 3 4 5
17	'Christian Dior'	46	1958	Scarlet	2 3 4 5
18	'Lady Zia'	39	1959	Orange scarlet	2 3 4 5
19	*'Silver Lining'	36	1958	Silvery rose	2 3 4 5
20	*'Angel Wings'	34	1956	White, edged pink	2 3
	*'Gertrude Gregory'	34	1957	Golden yellow	2 3 4 5

\* Noticeably fragrant

† 1951 in Europe

1. NEWER ROSES, H.T., WEST  
INTRODUCED IN CANADA SINCE 1 JANUARY 1956

<i>Position</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Points</i>	<i>Introduced</i>	<i>Colour</i>	<i>Category</i>
1	'Pink Favourite'	270	1956	Pink	2 3 4 5
2	*'Kordes Perfecta'	262	1957	Cream, edged pink to crimson	2 3 4 5
3	*'Golden Sun'	155	1957	Deep yellow	2 3 4 5
4	*'Ballet'	153	1958	Clear rose	2 3 4 5
5	*'Aztec'	132	1957	Orange scarlet	2 3
6	'Garden Party'	130	1959	Creamy white, edged pink	2 3
7	*'Audie Murphy'	125	1956	Velvety cherry red	3 5
8	'Message' (White Knight)	120	1956	White	2 3
9	'Tzigane'	110	1956†	Scarlet, yellow reverse	3 4 5
10	*'Angel Wings'	99	1956	White, edged pink	2 3
11	'Baccara'	98	1957	Vermilion	3 5
12	'Christian Dior'	97	1958	Scarlet	2 3 4
13	*'Lady Luck'	95	1956	Rich pink	2 3 5
14	*'Pink Lustre'	93	1957	Light pink	2 3 5
15	*'Sterling Silver'	88	1957	Lilac	2 3
16	'Rose Gaujard'	78	1958	White, flushed rose pink	2 3
17	*'Pink Peace'	61	1959	Dusty pink	2 3
18	'Lady Zia'	59	1959	Orange scarlet	2 3
19	*'Silver Lining'	55	1958	Silvery rose	2 3 4 5
20	{ *'Living'	54	1956	Orange red, reverse streaked copper	3 5
	{ *'Gail Borden'	54	1957	Rose pink, cream reverse	2 3

\* Noticeably fragrant

† 1951 in Europe

# 1. NEWER ROSES, FLORIBUNDAS, GRANDIFLORAS AND MISCELLANEOUS, EAST

INTRODUCED IN CANADA SINCE 1 JANUARY 1956

<i>Position</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Points</i>	<i>Introduced</i>	<i>Colour</i>
FLORIBUNDAS				
1	*'Circus'	194	1956	Yellow, pink, salmon and
2	'Dickson's Flame'	160	1958	Scarlet flame [scarlet]
3	'Heat Wave'	144	1958	Orange scarlet
4	*'Ivory Fashion'	98	1958	White
5	*'Highlight'	97	1957	Orange scarlet
6	'Allgold'	75	1958	Yellow
7	'Iceberg'	71	1958	Pure white
8	'Sarabande'	61	1957	Light orange red
9	'Starlet'	53	1957	Clear yellow
10	'Red Dandy'	50	1960	Crimson scarlet
11	*'Little Darling'	49	1956	Red, orange, rose blend
12	'Shepherd's Delight'	46	1957	Flame and yellow
13	'Chanelle'	43	1959	Peach pink to rose pink
14	*'Faust'	28	1957	Yellow with pink
15	'Tambourine'	26	1960	Cherry red and yellow
16	*'Lavender Girl'	24	1958	Rosy purple, magenta
17	'Elsinore'	23	1957	Bright scarlet [reverse]
18	'Paprika'	22	1957	Geranium red
19	'Lilli Marlene'	20	1959	Scarlet red
20	*'Fire King'	19	1959	Vermilion
GRANDIFLORAS				
1	*'Starfire'	148	1958	Currant red
2	'El Capitan'	84	1958	Glowing cherry red
3	*'June Bride'	51	1957	White
4	*'Merry Widow'	30	1958	Velvety crimson
5	*'Brennende Liebe' (Burning Love)	17	1956	Scarlet
6	*'Golden Girl'	16	1959	Golden yellow
7	'Queen of Bermuda'	13	1956	Geranium red, tinged orange
CLIMBERS				
1	*'Golden Showers'	128	1956	Daffodil yellow
2	*'New Dawn Rouge' (Etenard)	37	1956	Bright Red
3	*'Don Juan'	36	1958	Velvety dark red
4	'Aurora'	29	1956	Orange yellow
5	*'Red Empress'	23	1956	Spirea red to cardinal red
SHRUB				
1	*'Alchymist'	6	1956	Yellow, shaded orange

\* Noticeably fragrant



# 1. NEWER ROSES, FLORIBUNDAS, GRANDIFLORAS, AND MISCELLANEOUS, WEST

INTRODUCED IN CANADA SINCE 1 JANUARY 1956

<i>Posi- tion</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Points</i>	<i>Intro- duced</i>	<i>Colour</i>
	FLORIBUNDAS			
1	*'Little Darling'	195	1956	Red, orange, rose blend, yellow base
2	'Sarabande'	181	1957	Light orange red
3	'Allgold'	168	1958	Yellow
4	'Heatwave'	111	1958	Orange scarlet
5	*'Circus'	102	1956	Yellow, pink, salmon, scarlet
6	*'Highlight'	97	1957	Orange scarlet
7	'Dickson's Flame'	75	1958	Scarlet flame
8	'Iceberg'	55	1958	Pure white
9	'Shepherd's Delight'	34	1957	Flame and yellow
10	'Coral Crown'	28	1959	Orange red
11	*'Fire King'	25	1959	Vermilion
12	'Praise of Jiro'	19	1960	Vermilion to cinnabar red
13	*'Faust'	18	1956	Yellow and pink
14	*'Sumatra'	16	1957	Signal red
15	'Meteor'	15	1957	Orange scarlet
16	'Bellina'	10	1959	Peach pink, flushed yellow
17	*'White Bouquet'	3	1957	White
	GRANDIFLORAS			
1	'El Capitan'	139	1958	Glowing cherry red
2	'Pink Parfait'	69	1960	Pink blend
3	'Starfire'	42	1959	Currant red
4	*'Brennende Liebe' (Burning Love)	17	1956	Scarlet
5	*'Governor Rossellini'	16	1958	Red
	CLIMBERS			
1	{ 'Royal Gold' (semi)	20	1957	Yellow
2	{ 'Aurora'	20	1956	Orange yellow
3	*'Don Juan'	19	1958	Velvety dark red
4	*'Golden Showers'	16	1956	Daffodil yellow
5	*'Kassel'	15	1957	Orange scarlet
	SHRUB			
1	*'Heidelberg'	20	1958	Bright red

\* Noticeably fragrant

## 2. EXHIBITION ROSES, EAST

INCLUDES ONLY VARIETIES INTRODUCED IN CANADA  
BEFORE 1 JANUARY 1956

*See also 'Newer Roses' Tables*

<i>Position</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Points</i>	<i>Introduced</i>	<i>Colour</i>
1	'Peace'	371	1946	Yellow, edged pink
2	*'Crimson Glory'	302	1935	Dark crimson
3	'Burnaby'	257	1951	Creamy yellow
4	*'Chrysler Imperial'	232	1952	Deep crimson
5	*'Karl Herbst'	205	1950	Scarlet to deep red
6	*'Rubaiyat'	194	1946	Rose red
7	*'Show Girl'	154	1946	Deep rose pink
8	'McGredy's yellow'	150	1933	Pale yellow
9	*'Josephine Bruce'	146	1953	Dark crimson
10	*'Confidence'	141	1952	Pink blend
11	*'Ena Harkness'	135	1946	Glowing red
12	*'Diamond Jubilee'	130	1947	Cream yellow, orange buff
13	*'Anne Letts'	116	1953	Pale pink
14	*'Tiffany'	114	1954	Deep pink, gold base
15	*'McGredy's ivory'	105	1929	Creamy white
16	'Charlotte Armstrong'	99	1940	Carmin rose
17	*'Margaret'	94	1954	Clear light pink
18	*'Rex Anderson'	91	1938	Pale lemon yellow
19	*'Helen Traubel'	82	1951	Pink to apricot
20	*'Eden Rose'	75	1953	Tyrian rose
	*'Opera'	75	1950	Light scarlet red, base yellow

\* Noticeably fragrant

## 2. EXHIBITION ROSES, WEST

INCLUDES ONLY VARIETIES INTRODUCED IN CANADA  
BEFORE 1 JANUARY 1956

*See also 'Newer Roses' Tables*

<i>Position</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Points</i>	<i>Introduced</i>	<i>Colour</i>
1	'Peace'	284	1946	Yellow, edged pink
2	'Burnaby'	278	1951	Creamy yellow
3	'McGredy's Yellow'	272	1933	Pale yellow
4	*'Ena Harkness'	237	1946	Glowing red
5	*'Paul's Lemon Pillar'	233	1915	Pale lemon yellow
6	*'Josephine Bruce'	211	1953	Dark crimson
7	*'Anne Letts'	206	1953	Pale pink
8	*'Show Girl'	193	1946	Deep rose pink
9	*'McGredy's Ivory'	178	1929	Creamy white
10	'Ethel Sanday'	168	1954	Yellow, flushed apricot
11	'Sam McGredy'	162	1937	Buff, shaded cream
12	*'Crimson Glory'	144	1935	Deep velvety crimson
13	*'Diamond Jubilee'	138	1947	Creamy yellow, orange buff
14	'Ulster Monarch'	136	1951	Apricot buff
15	*'Margaret'	128	1954	Light pink
16	*'Karl Herbst'	116	1950	Scarlet to deep red
17	*'William Harvey'	107	1948	Deep scarlet red
18	'Mrs. Charles Lamplough'	106	1920	Pale lemon yellow
19	*'Tiffany'	105	1954	Deep pink, gold base
20	{ 'Frau Karl Druschki'	103	1901	Snow white
	{ *'Rubaiyat'	103	1946	Rose red

\* Noticeably fragrant

### 3. BEGINNERS AND GENERAL GARDEN ROSES, H.T., EAST

INTRODUCED IN CANADA BEFORE 1 JANUARY 1956

*See also 'Newer Roses' Tables*

<i>Position</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Points</i>	<i>Introduced</i>	<i>Colour</i>
1	'Peace'	374	1946	Yellow, edged pink
2	*'Crimson Glory'	271	1935	Dark crimson
3	*'Karl Herbst'	199	1950	Scarlet to deep red
4	*'Margaret'	191	1954	Clear light pink
5	*'Ena Harkness'	190	1946	Glowing red
6	'Michèle Meilland'	175	1945	Light salmon coral
7	'McGredy's Yellow'	164	1933	Pale yellow
8	*'Tiffany'	141	1954	Deep pink, gold base
9	*'Chrysler Imperial'	139	1952	Deep crimson
10	*'Helen Traubel'	125	1951	Pink to apricot
11	*'Show Girl'	123	1946	Deep rose pink
12	*'Rubaiyat'	108	1946	Rose red
13	'Charlotte Armstrong'	106	1940	Carmine rose
14	*'Sutter's Gold'	96	1949	Yellow, flushed pink
15	*'Josephine Bruce'	89	1953	Dark crimson
16	'Bayadère'	81	1954	Salmon pink, yellow base
17	'Virgo'	78	1947	White
18	*'Confidence'	68	1953	Light pink and yellow blend
19	'Burnaby'	63	1951	Creamy yellow
20	{ *'Diamond Jubilee'	61	1947	Creamy yellow, orange buff
	{ 'Picture'	61	1932	Clear rose pink

\* Noticeably fragrant

### 3. BEGINNERS AND GENERAL GARDEN ROSES, H.T., WEST

INTRODUCED IN CANADA BEFORE 1 JANUARY 1956

*See also 'Newer Roses' Tables*

<i>Position</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Points</i>	<i>Introduced</i>	<i>Colour</i>
1	'Peace'	265	1946	Yellow, edged pink
2	*'Ena Harkness'	257	1946	Glowing red
3	'Burnaby'	242	1951	Creamy yellow
4	'First Love'	239	1950	Pink, pale to deeper
5	'Josephine Bruce'	168	1953	Dark crimson
6	*'Show Girl'	162	1946	Deep rose pink
7	'McGredy's Yellow'	153	1933	Pale yellow
8	'Virgo'	152	1947	White
9	*'Mrs. Sam McGredy'	148	1929	Coppery orange
10	*'Tiffany'	138	1954	Deep pink, gold base
11	*'Margaret'	130	1954	Clear, light pink
12	*'Sutter's Gold'	123	1949	Yellow, flushed pink
13	*'Golden Sceptre'	116	1950	Deep yellow
14	'Ethel Sanday'	112	1954	Yellow, flushed apricot
15	'Bayadère'	104	1954	Salmon pink, yellow base
16	'Picture'	101	1932	Clear, rose pink
17	*'Chrysler Imperial'	99	1952	Deep crimson
18	'Michèle Meiland'	97	1945	Light salmon coral
19	*'Rubaiyat'	96	1946	Rose red
20	*'Diamond Jubilee'	95	1947	Creamy yellow, orange buff

\* Noticeably fragrant



#### 4. AUTUMN BLOOMING ROSES, H.T., EAST

INTRODUCED IN CANADA BEFORE 1 JANUARY 1956

*See also 'Newer Roses' Tables*

<i>Position</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Points</i>	<i>Introduced</i>	<i>Colour</i>
1	'Peace'	359	1946	Yellow, edged pink
2	*'Crimson Glory'	288	1935	Dark crimson
3	*'Ena Harkness'	206	1946	Glowing red
4	'Michèle Meilland'	169	1945	Light salmon coral
5	*'Chrysler Imperial'	145	1952	Deep crimson
6	*'Rubaiyat'	132	1946	Rose red
7	*'Helen Traubel'	126	1951	Pink to apricot
8	*'Show Girl'	123	1946	Deep rose pink
9	*'Josephine Bruce'	119	1953	Dark crimson
10	*'Karl Herbst'	117	1950	Scarlet to deep red
11	*'Tiffany'	114	1954	Deep pink, gold base
12	'McGredy's Yellow'	112	1933	Pale yellow
13	*'Margaret'	109	1954	Clear light pink
14	*'Sutter's Gold'	87	1949	Yellow, flushed pink
15	*'Mrs. Sam McGredy'	76	1929	Coppery orange
16	*'Confidence'	74	1952	Pink blend
17	'Burnaby'	71	1951	Creamy yellow
18	*'Diamond Jubilee'	68	1947	Creamy yellow, orange buff
19	'Virgo'	63	1947	White
20	'Picture'	62	1932	Rose pink

\* Noticeably fragrant

#### 4. AUTUMN BLOOMING ROSES, H.T., WEST

INTRODUCED IN CANADA BEFORE 1 JANUARY 1956

*See also 'Newer Roses' Tables*

<i>Position</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Points</i>	<i>Introduced</i>	<i>Colour</i>
1	*'Ena Harkness'	209	1946	Glowing red
2	'First Love'	181	1950	Pink, pale to deeper
3	'Peace'	178	1946	Yellow, edged pink
4	*'Crimson Glory'	161	1935	Dark crimson
5	*'Mrs. Sam McGredy'	151	1929	Coppery orange
6	*'Josephine Bruce'	138	1953	Dark crimson
7	*'Show Girl'	125	1946	Deep rose pink
8	'Burnaby'	122	1951	Creamy yellow
9	*'Hector Deane'	111	1938	Orange, carmine and salmon pink
10	*'Tiffany'	110	1954	Clear light pink
11	'McGredy's Yellow'	108	1933	Pale yellow
12	'Michèle Meilland'	94	1945	Light salmon coral
13	{ *'Helen Traubel'	90	1951	Pink to apricot
14	{ 'Opera'	90	1950	Light scarlet red, base yellow
15	'Ethel Sanday'	87	1954	Yellow, flushed apricot
16	*'Sutter's Gold'	84	1949	Yellow, flushed pink
17	*'Texas Centennial'	83	1935	Vermilion, tinged gold
18	*'Eden Rose'	75	1953	Tyrian Rose
19	{ *'Anne Letts'	74	1953	Pale pink
20	{ *'Fantasia'	74	1943	Golden to lighter yellow

\* Noticeably fragrant

5. BEDDING ROSES, H.T., EAST  
INCLUDES ONLY VARIETIES INTRODUCED IN CANADA  
BEFORE 1 JANUARY 1956

*See also 'Newer Roses' Tables*

<i>Position</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Points</i>	<i>Introduced</i>	<i>Colour</i>
1	'Peace'	292	1946	Yellow, edged pink
2	*'Crimson Glory'	277	1935	Dark crimson
3	'Michèle Meilland'	246	1945	Light salmon coral
4	*'Ena Harkness'	245	1946	Glowing red
5	*'Grand'mère Jenny'	203	1950	Peach, shaded pink
6	*'Josephine Bruce'	190	1953	Dark crimson
7	*'Chrysler Imperial'	165	1952	Deep crimson
8	'Virgo'	97	1947	White
9	*'McGredy's Sunset'	94	1936	Chrome yellow, tinged scarlet
10	{ 'Mme Henri Guillot'	89	1938	Orange red
11	{ *'Christopher Stone'	89	1934	Dark crimson
12	*'Margaret'	88	1954	Clear light pink
13	*'Karl Herbst'	79	1950	Scarlet to deep red
14	*'Diamond Jubilee'	75	1947	Creamy yellow, orange buff
15	*'Fantasia'	73	1943	Golden to lighter yellow
16	*'Etoile de Hollande'	53	1919	Deep scarlet
17	*'Confidence'	44	1952	Pink blend
18	'Burnaby'	42	1951	Creamy yellow
19	*'Mrs. Sam McGredy'	37	1929	Coppery orange
20	*'Sutter's Gold'	35	1949	Yellow, flushed pink

\* Noticeably fragrant

5. BEDDING ROSES, H.T., WEST  
INCLUDES ONLY VARIETIES INTRODUCED IN CANADA  
BEFORE 1 JANUARY 1956

*See also 'Newer Roses' Tables*

<i>Position</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Points</i>	<i>Introduced</i>	<i>Colour</i>
1	*'Ena Harkness'	181	1946	Glowing red
2	'Picture'	173	1932	Rose pink
3	*'Josephine Bruce'	151	1953	Dark crimson
4	'Mme Henri Guillot'	136	1938	Orange red
5	*'Crimson Glory'	133	1935	Dark crimson
6	'Bayadère'	124	1954	Salmon pink to canary yellow base
7	*'McGredy's Sunset'	116	1936	Chrome yellow, tinged scarlet
8	'First Love'	115	1950	Pink, pale to deeper
9	'Virgo'	109	1947	White
10	*'Violinista Costa'	108	1936	Red to purplish red
11	*'Shot Silk'	108	1924	Cherry cerise, yellow base
12	*'Mrs. Sam McGredy'	108	1929	Coppery orange
13	*'Saturnia'	108	1936	Bright scarlet, gold recesses
14	'Burnaby'	106	1951	Creamy yellow
15	*'Hector Deane'	104	1938	Orange carmine and salmon pink
16	*'Mrs. Pierre S. du Pont'	102	1929	Golden yellow
17	*'Tiffany'	95	1954	Clear light pink
18	'Grande Duchesse Charlotte'	89	1942	Tomato red
19	*'Rubaiyat'	89	1946	Rose red
20	*'Fantasia'	88	1943	Golden to lighter yellow

\* Noticeably fragrant

## 6. CLIMBING AND RAMBLING ROSES, EAST

INCLUDES ONLY VARIETIES INTRODUCED IN CANADA

BEFORE 1 JANUARY 1956

*See also 'Newer Roses' Tables*

<i>Position</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Points</i>	<i>Introduced</i>	<i>Colour</i>
1	'Paul's Scarlet Climber'	234	1916	Scarlet
2	'New Dawn'	215	1930	Soft pink
3	'Blaze'	183	1932	Scarlet
4	*'Coral Dawn'	124	1952	Rose pink
5	*'Danse du Feu' ( 'Spectacular' in U.S.A.)	96	1953	Scarlet red
6	*'Gladiator'	92	1955	Light red
7	*'Parade'	84	1953	Deep rose pink
8	*'Blossomtime'	73	1951	Cameo pink
9	*'Guinée'	64	1937	Black crimson
10	'Thor'	54	1940	Crimson
11	*'Dr. J. H. Nicolas'	53	1940	Rose pink
12	*'Zéphirine Drouhin'	52	1868	Rose, base white
13	*'Cl. Mrs. Sam McGredy'	39	1937	Coppery orange
14	'Prosperity'	38	1919	White
15	*'Dr. W. Van Fleet'	35	1910	Pale pink
16	*'Doubloons'	31	1934	Saffron yellow to gold
17	*'Elegance'	27	1938	Spectrum yellow
18	*'Cl. Crimson Glory'	24	1935	Deep crimson
19	*'Paul's Lemon Pillar'	23	1915	Pale lemon yellow
20	'Cl. Pinkie'	22	1952	Neyron rose

\* Noticeably fragrant



## 6. CLIMBING AND RAMBLING ROSES, WEST

INCLUDES ONLY VARIETIES INTRODUCED IN CANADA

BEFORE 1 JANUARY 1956

*See also 'Newer Roses' Tables*

<i>Position</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Points</i>	<i>Introduced</i>	<i>Colour</i>
1	*'Paul's Lemon Pillar'	173	1915	Pale lemon yellow
2	*'Ruth Alexander'	162	1937	Orange flame
3	'New Dawn'	151	1930	Soft pink
4	*'High Noon'	148	1946	Bright yellow
5	'Blaze'	134	1932	Scarlet
6	'Paul's Scarlet Climber'	131	1916	Scarlet
7	*'Cl. Mrs. Sam McGredy'	120	1937	Coppery orange
8	*'Dr. W. Van Fleet'	111	1910	Pale pink
9	*'Meg'	110	1954	Salmon apricot, red stamens
10	*'Cl. Shot Silk'	99	1931	Cherry cerise, yellow base
11	*'Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James'	98	1933	Sunflower yellow
12	*'Chevy Chase'	88	1939	Dark crimson
13	*'Gladiator'	84	1955	Light red
14	*'Danse du Feu' ( 'Spectacular' in U.S.A.)	82	1953	Scarlet Red
15	*'Cl. Ena Harkness'	81	1954	Crimson scarlet
16	'Glen Dale'	80	1927	Lemon to white
17	*'Zéphirine Drouhin'	71	1868	Rose, base white
18	'Zenith'	68	1939	Glowing red
19	*'Cl. Goldilocks'	64	1951	Deep yellow to cream
20	*'Elegance'	65	1938	Spectrum yellow

\* Noticeably fragrant

7. FLORIBUNDA ROSES, EAST  
INCLUDES ONLY VARIETIES INTRODUCED IN CANADA  
BEFORE 1 JANUARY 1956

*See also 'Newer Roses' Tables*

<i>Position</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Points</i>	<i>Introduced</i>	<i>Colour</i>
1	'Frensham'	285	1948	Scarlet crimson
2	*'Fashion'	256	1949	Salmon peach
3	'Alain'	178	1946	Scarlet crimson
4	'Masquerade'	168	1949	Yellow, pink, red
5	*'Vogue'	166	1951	Deep coral cherry
6	*'Donald Prior'	118	1934	Scarlet crimson
7	*'Independence'	116	1949	Orange scarlet
8	'Else Poulsen'	109	1924	Rose pink
9	*'Spartan'	98	1954	Reddish salmon orange
10	*'Irene of Denmark'	77	1951	White
11	*'Betty Prior'	69	1935	Carmine pink
12	*'Fashionette'	68	1955	Pinkish coral
13	*'Rosenelfe'	65	1938	Delicate pink
14	*'August Seebauer'	57	1950	Pink
15	*'Cocorico'	56	1950	Glowing scarlet
16	'Orange Triumph'	49	1937	Salmon red, shaded orange
17	'Concerto'	47	1953	Glowing scarlet
18	'Korona'	46	1955	Orange scarlet
19	*'Jiminy Cricket'	44	1954	Tangerine red
20	{ *'Lilibet'	43	1954	Dainty pink
	{ *'Ma Perkins'	43	1952	Salmon, shell-pink

\* Noticeably fragrant

# 7. FLORIBUNDA ROSES, WEST

INCLUDES ONLY VARIETIES INTRODUCED IN CANADA  
BEFORE 1 JANUARY 1956

*See also 'Newer Roses' Tables*

<i>Position</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Points</i>	<i>Introduced</i>	<i>Colour</i>
1	'Frensham'	235	1948	Scarlet crimson
2	*'Fashion'	153	1949	Salmon peach
3	*'Vogue'	150	1951	Deep coral cherry
4	*'Rosenelfe'	143	1938	Delicate pink
5	*'Donald Prior'	136	1934	Scarlet crimson
6	'Else Poulsen'	127	1924	Rose pink
7	'Masquerade'	123	1949	Yellow, pink, red
8	*'Spartan'	117	1954	Reddish, salmon orange
9	*'Lilibet'	115	1954	Dainty pink
10	*'Jiminy Cricket'	106	1954	Tangerine red
11	*'Betty Prior'	97	1935	Carmine pink
12	*'Independence'	92	1949	Orange scarlet
13	'Korona'	82	1955	Orange scarlet
14	*'Pinocchio'	78	1940	Pink suffused salmon
15	*'Poly Prim'	71	1954	Yellow
16	'Concerto'	70	1953	Glowing scarlet
17	'Alain'	69	1946	Scarlet crimson
18	*'Irene of Denmark'	68	1951	White
19	*'Goldilocks'	67	1954	Deep yellow to cream
20	{ *'Cocorico'	66	1950	Glowing scarlet
	{ 'Orange Triumph'	66	1937	Salmon red, shaded orange

\* Noticeably fragrant

## 8. GRANDIFLORA ROSES, EAST

INCLUDES ONLY VARIETIES INTRODUCED IN CANADA  
BEFORE 1 JANUARY 1956

*See also 'Newer Roses' Tables*

<i>Position</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Points</i>	<i>Introduced</i>	<i>Colour</i>
1	*'Queen Elizabeth'	366	1954	Clear pink
2	'Montezuma'	318	1955	Orange salmon
3	*'Carrousel'	272	1950	Brilliant red
4	*'Buccaneer'	203	1952	Yellow
5	*'Roundelay'	120	1954	Dark red
6	'Dean Collins'	41	1953	Carmine
7	*'Miss France'	29	1955	Coppery cinnabar
8	*'Gay Heart'	15	1951	Rose pink

\* Noticeably fragrant

## 8. GRANDIFLORA ROSES, WEST

INCLUDES ONLY VARIETIES INTRODUCED IN CANADA  
BEFORE 1 JANUARY 1956

*See also 'Newer Roses' Tables*

<i>Position</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Points</i>	<i>Introduced</i>	<i>Colour</i>
1	*'Queen Elizabeth'	283	1954	Clear pink
2	*'Buccaneer'	217	1952	Yellow
3	'Montezuma'	216	1955	Orange salmon
4	*'Carrousel'	213	1950	Brilliant red
5	*'Roundelay'	103	1954	Dark red

\* Noticeably fragrant

9. MINIATURE ROSES—EAST AND WEST  
INCLUDES ALL MINIATURES NAMED BY CONTRIBUTORS,  
IN ORDER OF PREFERENCE

<i>Position</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Points</i>	<i>Introduced</i>	<i>Colour</i>
1	*'Cinderella'	142	1952	White, edged carmine
2	*'Bit O'Sunshine'	121	1956	Yellow
3	'Perla de Alcanada'	116	1944	Carmine
4	'Perla de Montserrat'	114	1945	Hermosa pink, edged pearl
5	'Pour Toi' (For You)	109	1946	White, base tinted yellow
6	'Rouletti'	107	1939	Rose pink
7	*'Rosina' (Josephine Wheatcroft)	105	1951	Yellow
8	*'Baby Masquerade'	104	1956	Yellow, pink to red
9	*'Sweet Fairy'	96	1946	Pink
10	*'Red Imp' (Maid Marion)	82	1951	Deep velvety red
11	'Tom Thumb' (Peon)	77	1935	Crimson, white eye
12	'Tinker Bell'	76	1954	Pink
13	*'Midget'	75	1940	Rose red
14	*'Baby Gold Star'	51	1940	Yellow
15	*'Dwarf King' (Zwergkönig)	39	1957	Carmine
16	'Coralin' (Karolyn)	35	1955	Red
17	'Oakington Ruby'	29	1933	Ruby crimson, white eye
18	'Robin'	24	1956	Rich deep red
19	{ *'Baby Betsy McCall'	20	1960	Pearl pink
20	{ 'Lilac Time'	20	1956	Lilac to light red
21	'Spring Song'	17	1957	Salmon pink
22	*'Bo-Peep'	16	1950	Deep rose pink
23	{ *'Pixie'	15	1940	White, faint pink centre
24	{ *'Twinkles'	15	1954	Deep pink to white
25	{ 'Granadina' (Grenadine)	13	1956	Oxblood red
26	{ 'Mon Petit'	13	1947	Light crimson
27	*'Jackie'	12	1955	Straw yellow to white
28	'Prince Charming'	5	1953	Bright crimson
29	*'Cutie'	3	1952	Clear pink, white base
	CLIMBING MINIATURES			
	*'Pink Cameo'	—	1954	Rose pink, darker centre
	*'Candy Cane'	—	1958	Rose red with white stripes, solid pink on reverse of petals

\* Noticeably fragrant



# The Clearing House

*Compiled and Edited by W. J. Keenan*

WHILE this review is intended for roses introduced within the past five years, exception to same must be made as many of the varieties are not available or known in Canada until one or more years after the introduction. It is hoped this will give our members across Canada a real opportunity to become acquainted with the names and values of the newer roses. We are again making a note under the rose which will be appearing in the Clearing House for the last time.

We hope that the information such as nature of soil and sun exposure together with number of bushes, number of years grown and the average height, will be of both interest and service to our members; however, the difference in climatic conditions must be taken into consideration.

Ten of our 1960 contributors dropped out for one reason or another; we are looking forward to having them participate again next year. To those who are reporting for the first time we extend a very warm welcome; one of our new participants is Mrs. C. W. Morton who has been a real asset to the Vancouver Rose Society as their secretary. She is also an excellent rose grower; we cordially invite the Secretaries of the other rose groups to be contributors in the future.

To the thirty-nine contributors this year the Society extends its sincere appreciation and thanks.

To those members who are growing the newer varieties we assure them their reports will be very welcome. The more participants the more accurate the result, and will thereby be most beneficial to all of us.

## LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

*(with Name, Address, Nature of Soil and Sun Exposure)*

- Anderson, Mr. A. M., 78 Cheritan Avenue, Toronto 12, Ont.: clay loam; full sunshine to partial shade.  
Antoft, Mrs. O. H., Kentville, N.S.: sandy loam; full sunshine to partial shade.  
Baillie, Mrs. J. H., 89 Burnhamthorpe Road, Islington, Ont.: heavy clay; full sunshine.  
Billington, Mr. E., 3170 Kingston Road, Scarborough, Ont.: clay loam; heavy shade.  
Blakeney, Mr. F., 7255 Salisbury Avenue, South Burnaby, B.C.: light sandy loam; full sun to partial shade.  
Borland, Mr. W. G., 418 New Birks Building, Montreal 2, Que.  
Bridgett, Mrs. E., 22 Glenaden Avenue East, Toronto 18, Ont.: clay loam; full sunshine to partial shade.  
Buchanan, Mr. W. C., 189 Park Street, Sydney, N.S.: sandy loam; full sunshine to partial shade.  
Burkhart, Dr. J. M., 3146 South Moore, Olympia, Wash., U.S.A.: loamy sand; full sunshine to one-half shade.  
Butwick, Mr. A. N., R.R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont.: clay loam; partial shade.  
Cadsby, Mr. M. A., 28 Hilltop Road, Toronto, Ont.: clay loam; full sun.

Clark, Mr. R. A. M., Box 263, Saranac, Mich., U.S.A.: sandy loam; eight hours sunshine.  
 Cross, Mr. H. C., 702 Churchill Place, Baie d'Urfe, Que.: clay loam; full sunshine.  
 Davis, Mr. C., 39 Yorkview Drive, Willowdale, Ont.: clay loam; full sunshine.  
 Ferguson, Mrs. R. M., P.O. Box 254, St. Paul L'Ermite, Que.: clay loam; full sun.  
 Gallagher, Mrs. J. J., 'Glengariff', St. Gabriel de Brandon, Que.: clay loam; full sunshine to partial shade.  
 Harris, Dr. T. E., 284A Water Street, St. Johns, Nfld.: sandy; all day sunshine.  
 Heideman, Mrs. A. H., 373 Park Street, Peterborough, Ont.: light soil improved by adding clay loam; sun for seven hours.  
 Jubien, Mr. E. B., 150 Vivian Avenue, Town of Mount Royal, Montreal 16, Que.: light clay; full sunshine.  
 Keenan, Mr. W. J., 107 Cortleigh Boulevard, Toronto 12, Ont.: clay loam; full sunshine to partial shade.  
 Lambertus, Mr. P. A., Walkerton, Ont.: sandy soil and clay loam; full sunshine.  
 Lawton, Mr. J. W., 1179 Princess Avenue, London, Ont.: sandy loam; full sunshine.  
 Marshall, Mrs. H. P., 9 Ferncroft Drive, Scarborough, Ont.: light sandy loam; partial shade to fairly deep shade.  
 Meiklejohn, Mrs. A. B., 135 Bombay Avenue, Downsview, Ont.: clay loam; full sun.  
 Mitchell, Mr. Emerson, 1557 Bruce Avenue, Windsor, Ont.: clay loam; full sunshine.  
 Morrison, Mrs. George, Tara, Ont.: heavy clay; six hours sun and late afternoon shade.  
 Morton, Mrs. C. W., Richmond, B.C.: black loam; full sunshine.  
 Murdoch, Mrs. R. E., 2785 Crescent View Drive, North Vancouver, B.C.: sandy loam; full sunshine.  
 Naismith, Mrs. A. L., 116 Arnold Street, Hamilton, Ont.: heavy clay; full sunshine.  
 Norton, Mr. A. A., 22 Eastview Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont.: heavy clay; full sunshine.  
 Parker, Mr. F. N., Mount Sicker Road, Westholme, Vancouver Island, B.C.: heavy clay; full sunshine.  
 Rice, Mr. Ellwood, Vernon, B.C.  
 Schram, Mr. Harry, Dunnville, Ont.: sandy loam; full sunshine to partial shade.  
 Schwartz, Mr. Keith, 57 Lowell Street North, Galt, Ont.: heavy clay; full sun.  
 Selwood, Mr. Archie, 1450 West 40th Avenue, Vancouver 13, B.C.: gravelly sandy loam; full sunshine to partial shade.  
 Steinbergs, Mrs. J., 109 Reid Street, Corner Brook, Nfld.: heavy clay to clay loam; full sunshine to partial shade.  
 Warren, Mr. G. C., Canada Department of Agriculture, Charlottetown, P.E.I.: sandy loam.  
 Westbrook, Mr. H. C., 48 Prospect Avenue, Port Arthur, Ont.: clay loam; full sunshine to partial shade.  
 Wilson, Mr. Clifford T., 80 Ellerslie Avenue, Willowdale, Ont.: compost enriched loam; full sun.

*The following abbreviations apply throughout: Years—yrs.; Plants—pls.; Climbing—Cl.; Floribunda—Fl.; Grandiflora—Gr.; Hybrid Eglanteria—H.Eg.; Hybrid Moschata—H.M.; Hybrid Spinosissima—H.Sp.; Hybrid Tea—H.T.; Large-flowered Climber—L.C.; Rambler—R.; Rosa Kordeii—R. Kor.; Shrub—S.; Miniature—Min.*

AIDA, H.T. (Mansuino. Int. J. & P. '56). Another red rose, comments Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) the plant being healthy, blooming freely. For Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 38 in.) it is a good garden variety that is quite disease-resistant. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) advises his plant took most of the summer to become established, the few blooms were on good stiff stems—good fragrance.

ALCHYMIIST, S. (Kordes '56). Colour deep apricot advises Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 6 ft.) and as the flower opens there is a deep suffusion of orange. One cycle of bloom. Mr. Anderson (2 pls.; 4 yrs.) reports plants wintered well. Covered with bloom in June. Hardy with a slight tendency to Mildew.

ALISON WHEATCROFT, Fl. (Int. Wheatcroft Bros. '59). Bicolour, deep apricot, edged and flushed crimson. Mr. Buchanan (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 20 in.) advises this is a low growing plant, good for the front of a bed. Plant hardier than 'Circus', with plenty of flowers.

ALLGOLD, Fl. (Le Grice '57). The best yellow floribunda I know reports Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 1 and 2 yrs.; 36 in.). Mr. Anderson (2 pls.; 2 yrs.), Mr. Buchanan (9 pls.; 2 and 3 yrs.; 30 in.), Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 1 yr.), Mr. Jubien (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) and Mr. Mitchell (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 40 in.) are happy with the performance of this variety, the 'foliage, colour and blooming qualities are excellent', comments Mr. Mitchell. Mr. Lawton (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 15 in.) reports slow growth and scarce bloom. The early growth and bloom-production thrilled Mr. Schram (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.); he was, however, very disappointed with its performance in the autumn. For Mr. Cross (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) the first year was a disappointment, very few blooms.

ALLOTRIA, Fl. (Tantau '58). Orange-red. Mrs. Gallagher (6 pls.; 1 yr.) reports a very vigorous plant with disease-resistant foliage, nearly always in bloom, the blooms being most spectacular. 'A very lovely thing', she enthusiastically advises.

AMA, Fl. (Kordes '55). 'Beautiful dark scarlet blooms on plants that are doing fairly well in a poor location' comments Mr. Anderson (1 pl.; 2 yrs.). Mr. Buchanan (6 pls.; 1 and 2 yrs.; 40 in.), Mr. Norton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.), and Mr. Lambertus (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.), all agree that this is a disease-resistant variety. Mr. Buchanan likes the tall upright growth and the excellent bloom-production. Mr. Lambertus likes the long-lasting scarlet-red blooms and believes if better known would be a very popular variety.

AMY VANDERBILT, Fl. (Boerner '56). Rose-lavender. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 21 in.) likes the colour; he advises that although the plant sprawls it is free blooming and worth growing.

ANGELA, Fl. (Kordes '57). Yellow, shading to red, so advises Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 20 in.) who likes both the colour and shape of this rose. Blooms are small, production, however, satisfactory.

ANGEL WINGS, H. T. (Lindquist '58). Cream, edged pink. For Mrs. Gallagher (3 pls.; 3 yrs.) it is a tall growing plant that is disease-resistant and constantly in bloom. Mrs. Bridgett (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.), Dr. Burkhart (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 60 in.), Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 25 in.), Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.), Mrs. Murdoch (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.), and Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.), all comment on the healthy upright growth of this variety. While the bloom-production was fair for Mrs. Bridgett, Dr. Burkhart and Mr. Parker, it was poor for Mr. Clark, Mr. Jubien and Mr. Murdoch. All like the bud form of this rose; however, Mr. Jubien and Mr. Parker advise the open flower is too thin. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 48 in.) comments as to its being fragrant. The writer (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) agrees with Mrs. Murdoch that this variety is 'More decorative than exhibition', the growth is excellent with many more blooms than last year. I like it.

ANNA WHEATCROFT, Fl. (Tantau '58). Coral pink turning to red. For Mr. Buchanan (3 pls.; 1 and 2 yrs.; 36 in.) this is a good single floribunda with abundant bloom. Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) likes the very nice clean foliage of this variety, and advises that it requires a good size plot to develop properly.

ANNE LETTS, H. T. (Letts '54). Pale pink, with silvery reverse. 'A rose that has so much to offer', enthusiastically writes Mrs. Murdoch (3 pls.; 4 yrs.; 60 in.): vigour, health, fragrance and good foliage, will look regal on the show bench if properly handled. 'Tops' with Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 3 and 4 yrs.; 54 in.): very vigorous plant with healthy foliage, excellent form with reflexed petals. Dr. Burkhart (6 pls.; 1 yr.; 42 in.) agrees that it has gorgeous form, however, he notes some fading. Mr. Lambertus (1 pl.; 1 yr.) also had good growth and healthy foliage, is ordering more. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) reports that the blooms are on the small size but most attractive, he would like more. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 2 and 3 yrs.; 30 in.) reports that it is a good show rose of moderate size, borne on an excellent bush that has very heavy thorns. It was a low growing bush, that was slow in blooming is the comment of Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 1 yr.). Has excellent form, but the colour just has not 'got it' for me states Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.): the plant, however, has very upright growth and is disease-resistant. Seems winter hardy. (*Last year for reporting this rose.*)

ARDELLE, H.T. (Eddie. Int. Harkness & Wyant '57). Creamy-white. One of my better roses is the comment of Mr. Lambertus (1 pl.; 3 yrs.); has long-lasting bloom, no split centres this season. Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 4 yrs.), Mr. Clark (2 pls.; 1 and 3 yrs.; 30 in.) and Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 60 in.) all concur that this is an exhibition type rose, which does not do well in wet weather; balls badly in this weather and has many split centres report Mr. Clark and Mr. Selwood. Mr. Clark's plants had Black Spot. Mrs. Gallagher's plant is very tall, vigorous and has good foliage, perfectly gorgeous in fine weather.

ARLENE FRANCIS, H.T. (Boerner '57). Golden yellow. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 24 in.) is disappointed with the poor showing this year. Plant is disease-resistant with nice foliage. Blooms very scarce with some fragrance. A mediocre rose states Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) who keeps it for its colour as good yellows are scarce.

ASCHERMITTWOCH, L.C. (Kordes '55). The colour is one he does not like, pale lavender which fades to a grey with a lavender sheen, reports Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 6 ft.). The plant blooms in clusters once each year on canes that are pliable. Not entirely hardy.

AUDIE MURPHY, H.T. (Lammerts '57). Blooms are a nice red states Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.), better in bud form, as blooms open too fast. Vigorous bush, nice healthy foliage. For Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 54 in.) it is a disease-resistant variety, very free bloomer with one fault – the mature flowers lack form, too thin. Mr. Cadsby discarded this rose, 'of no interest to exhibitors'.

AURORA, Cl. (Kordes '56). Orange-yellow. 'The bloom this year has been superb', comments Mr. Norton (1 pl.; 4 yrs.). Foliage disease-resistant.

AVE MARIA, H.T. (Brownell '57). This variety had lots of small creamy-white blooms, edged soft pink, for Mrs. Gallagher (3 pls.; 1 yr.). A rather delicate looking bush above average height, foliage being disease-resistant.

AZTEC, H.T. (Swim '57). This brilliant orange-red rose is one of Mrs. Meiklejohn's (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) favourites. Considerable improvement in performance second year, tendency to sprawl less evident. Dr. Burkhardt (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.), Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 38 in.), Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) and Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) are in agreement as to the sprawling habit of this rose, Mr. Westbrook's reaching 30 inches in width. It is a sparse bloomer for Mr. Blakeney (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.): this also is the comment of Dr. Burkhardt and Mr. Selwood. For Mr. Clark it is disease-resistant. Mrs. Murdoch (2 pls.; 1 and 2 yrs.) likes the unusual colour, so different that it is an eye-catcher. She warns, however, the plant must be pruned to an inside bud, 'in case it has a mind to wander'. Mr. Rice and all other contributors are agreed on the good form of the bloom: however, he dislikes the plant habit. It is slated for removal by Mr. Westbrook as the second round of blooms makes him think it is trying to act like a floribunda—all clusters.

BABY BETSY McCALL, Min. (Morey '60). Delicate pink buds of perfect form and his best miniature reports Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 12 in.): the foliage is disease-resistant, recommends this variety.

BABY BLAZE, Fl. (Kordes. Int. J. & P. '54). The blooms are medium red with white eye, semi-double in clusters and long lasting: 'very pleasing to me' is the comment of Mrs. Steinbergs (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.). A bushy disease-resistant plant. This variety continues to give Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 32 in.) good results. A good healthy floribunda. Mr. Rice reports it is very profuse with a good fresh colour in the hot sun of his district. Reliable. Not the best in its colour states Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.). (*Last year for reporting this rose.*)

BABY MASQUERADE, Min. (Tantau. Int. J. & P. '56). The two-toned red and yellow buds and blossoms are darling, is the report of Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 6 in.); however, he would like more bloom. Variety susceptible to Mildew. For Mr. Wilson (4 pls.; 1 and 3 yrs.; 12 in.) it is an upright grower with continuous bloom in clusters and individual. An excellent miniature. Mr. Mitchell (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) advises that due to its height it is an oddity in the class. Excellent bloomer in the cooler weather.



BACCARA, H.T. (Meilland. Int. C.-P. '57). Red. Mrs. Murdoch (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 48 in.), Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.), Mr. Schwartz and Mr. Westbrook (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 45 in.) all agree as to this variety being hardy and disease-resistant, upright growth. For Mr. Westbrook the bloom is small and tightly packed. The colour is evidently hard to describe: for Mr. Westbrook it is 'Dark vermilion with almost black shadings' and for Mrs. Murdoch 'Mahogany brick': it is to Mrs. Murdoch a valuable gem for decorative work.

BAD NEUENAHN, R. Kor. (Kordes '58). Deep carmine is how Mr. Buchanan (3 pls.; 1 and 2 yrs.; 48 in.) describes the colour of this variety. Slow grower, one crop of blooms each year. Needs one more year to prove itself.

BALLET, H.T. (Kordes '58). Deep pink. One of the best dark pinks in Mr. Buchanan's (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) garden. Exhibition type blooms which are large with no split centres. Fragrant. While the colour is rather uninteresting to Mrs. Baillie (1 pl.; 1 yr.) the plant appeared to be vigorous and the flower well formed. For Dr. Burkhart (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) it is a good plant, prolific, excellent form, no disease. Mr. Mitchell (53 pls.; 1 and 2 yrs.; 30 ins.) reports—'The plants are healthy, attractive colour and form with good continuous bloom—one really appreciates it when they see a bed of it.' Has only one fault for Mr. Parker (4 pls.; 1 yr.; 18 in.), lack of fragrance. From the Head of the Lakes Mr. Westbrook (5 pls.; 1 and 2 yrs.; 30 in.) advises that it is winter hardy. Growth upright, stems sturdy, blooms lasting well on the bush or in water. Did not have Rust in a year that Rust was really bad. Inclined to Black Spot states Mrs. Gallagher (2 pls.; 2 yrs.), low growing—not too free blooming. Mr. Jubien (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) reserves judgement for another year. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) is still unable to understand the good reputation of this one, a very awkward grower. He will give it one more chance. Not hardy for Mr. Cross, his plant died the first winter. Mr. Selwood's (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) blooms had good form and were fragrant. 'It has not had a fair trial yet' is his closing remark.

BAYADERE, H.T. (Meilland '54). The colour is a beautiful orange-pink for Mrs. Antoft (6 pls.; 1 yr.). Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) is sold on this one both for exhibition and general garden cultivation. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 60 in.) also considers it in the first rank. Strong bush, good foliage, no disease, good form and profuse bloomer. Mr. Warren (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) reports this variety as attractive with medium hardiness and moderately vigorous. Mr. Selwood (3 pls.; 1 and 2 yrs.; 30 in.) and Mr. Westbrook (3 pls.; 1 and 2 yrs.; 30 in.) agree that it is a slightly spreading plant, has some fragrance. Mr. Westbrook reports it to be winter hardy, but would like a few more blooms. (*Last year for reporting this rose.*)

BEAUTE, H.T. (Mallerin '53). An orange-apricot beauty that is definitely a must, reports Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.). Tall branching growth not completely Rust resistant. Shall increase stock. A useful bedder declares Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 48 in.). Shapely bud but mature bloom too thin and poorly formed. 'A variety everyone loves' is the comment of Mr. Parker (2 pl.; 3 yrs.; 48 in.); blooms profusely: however, he agrees with Mr. Selwood as at bud and bloom quality. For Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) the foliage is bright and free from disease. A favourite of Mr. Lambertus (1 pl.; 1 yr.); growth and production of bloom outstanding, increasing stock. Dr. Burkhart (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 48 in.) remarks on the unusual burnt orange colour. Fair plant, blooms elongated, fair form. (*Last year for reporting this rose.*)

BELLE BLONDE, H.T. (Meilland '55). The colour is a clear yellow with a touch of orange reports Mr. Buchanan (2 pls.; 3 yr s; 30 in.); plant always in bloom, some split centres spoiling the effect. Visitors to Mr. Jubien's (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) garden are much impressed. Very beautiful in bud, ordering more stock. A slow starter for Mr. Lambertus (1 pl.; 3 yrs.), did very well this year. Disease-resistant. After two years of failure the plants were excellent this year states Mrs. Steinbergs (6 pls.; 3 and 4 yrs.; 36 in.); bushy plants with a tendency to spread. In bloom all the season, only fault being 'the stems of the blooms are too short for a good cut flower'. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) mentions the good upright growth; however, blooms open rather quickly. Resistant to Rust.



BETSY McCALL, Fl. (Boerner '56). This variety has blooms of delicate pink colour and of good form reports Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 34 in.); disease-resistant. Blooms very heavy in the spring, practically none the rest of the growing season. Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) is lukewarm, only the intriguing colour of the blooms saves it.

BETTINA, H.T. (Meilland '53). Salmon-orange. 'An excellent bedding rose' is the enthusiastic comment of Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 36 in.), good bush, profuse bloom, no disease. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 24 in.) is afraid he will lose his plant, as the foliage is completely ruined by Rust. (*Last year for reporting this rose.*)

BIT O'SUNSHINE, Min. (R. S. Moore '56). Best of the yellows so far, his top rating variety this year enthuses Mr. Wilson (2 pl.; 1 and 3 yrs.; 11 in.). Vigorous and hardy, never out of bloom. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 12 in.) is looking forward to next year, had considerable improvement this year. Colour fades.

BORDER BEAUTY, Fl. (de Ruiter '57). A very good glowing crimson advises Mr. Buchanan (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.). Plant continually in bloom, with trusses 12 inches across, cut flowers last well. Tall grower, ordering more stock.

BORDER CORAL, Fl. (de Ruiter '57). For Mr. Buchanan (6 pls.; 2 and 3 yrs.; 30 in.) this is a deeper 'Fashion' coloured rose. The trusses are large, really too heavy, reach out 18 inches across. Fast growing bush always throwing up new shoots.

BRENNENDE LIEBE (Burning Love), Fl. (Tantau '56). Scarlet. This was not a fast grower for Mr. Buchanan (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.). Inclined to spread, therefore requires room. 'Needs another year.' Mr. Norton (2 pls.; 3 yrs.) would keep if no other floribunda available. Growth excellent.

BROWNELL PILLAR No. 1, Cl. (Brownell '55). Light yellow and pink. Mr. Butwick (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 6 ft.) reports that this variety appears quite vigorous, no disease, three cycles of bloom, flowers semi-double.

BROWNELL RED PILLAR No. 73, Cl. (Brownell '54). Disappointing to Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 3 yrs.); flowers are few and not red. Sprawling, not pillar type. (*Last year for reporting this rose.*)

BROWNELL PINK PILLAR No. 83, Cl. (Brownell '54). Mr. Borland (2 pls.; 1 and 4 yrs.) and Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) agree that this variety is disease-resistant. Mr. Borland had bloom from early July to end of season. Mr. Clark liked the colour but was disappointed in the quantity of bloom. (*Last year for reporting this rose.*)

BROWNELL YELLOW PILLAR No. 84 (Brownell '54). The few flowers are a clear yellow of good form with fragrance, reports Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 3 yrs.). Disease-resistant. (*Last year for reporting this rose.*)

BROWNIE, Fl. (Boerner '59). Tan brown lavender shaded. The plant has not done much for Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.); few blooms this year. 'May make an interesting novelty.'

CAFE, Fl. (Kordes '56). Coffee with cream colour. Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 4 yrs.), Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 3 and 4 yrs.; 36 in.) and Mr. Rice, all concur as to fragrance of this rose. Bushy plant with good foliage, blooms large and trusses heavy reports Mr. Parker. Mr. Rice agrees as to the plant and foliage: states, however, the colour fades and the bloom is short lived in the hot summer days. 'Has little character' is the comment of Mrs. Gallagher.

CANDLEFLAME, Min. (R. S. Moore '56). Colour like a ripe peach, is the description given by Mr. Wilson (1 pl.; 3 yrs.). Not a strong-growing plant, but spectacular when in bloom. Large single blooms.

CANDY CANE, Cl. Min. (Moore '58). The unusual striped blossoms are the only reason Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 22 in.) keeps this rose. Susceptible to Black Spot.

CAPRI, Fl. (G. Fisher. Int. Wyant '60). Coral. Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 1 yr.) is enthusiastic about this variety. Intriguing foliage, exquisite in colour and texture, altogether a charming bush.

CARELESS LOVE, H.T. (Conklin '55). The colour is red, streaked and splashed white reports Mr. Warren (6 pls.; 2 yrs.; 20 in.), a moderately vigorous free blooming variety. Quite attractive.

CASCABEL, Fl. (Dot '57). For Mr. Buchanan (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) this is a good strong grower with light crimson flowers in clusters. Free bloomer, colour holds. Some Black Spot.

CHANELLE, Fl. (McGredy '59). Peach pink, overlaid rose pink. A good buttonhole flower, enthuses Dr. Harris (1 pl.; 1 yr.). Plant is low and spreading with healthy foliage.

CHANTECLERE, Fl. (Gaujard '56). A good scarlet shaded rose states Mr. Buchanan (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.), with good sized clusters, always in bloom. Plant low growing.

CHANTRE, H.T. (Kordes '58). Deep orange. A sturdy upright and compact plant in Mr. Buchanan's (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) garden. Deep green foliage disease free. An amazing number of flowers suitable for the show table. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) likes the wonderful penetrating sharp fragrance of this rose. Buds long pointed, few petals but of heavy texture. Troubled with Mildew.

CHRISTIAN DIOR, H.T. (Meiland '58). Crimson-red. 'This looks like the exhibition red', exclaims Mr. Westbrook (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.), 'if it is not a flash in the pan.' Excellent tall compact growth, thick stems, clean disease free foliage. Bloom long lasting, opening well in spite of rain. Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) also calls this one of the best new red roses. For Mr. Butwick (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 48 in.) this proved to be a superb variety, good upright growth, strong necks. Susceptible to Mildew. Had some Mildew for Dr. Burkhardt (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 48 in.): it was, however, prolific with blooms of good form. Mr. Buchanan (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) writes: blooms of heavy substance, no fragrance. It was a slow starter for Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) as plant arrived in late spring. Bush had thin wood: however, he enjoyed exhibition type flowers. Mrs. Murdoch (1 pl.; 1 yr.) received a miserable looking plant, will report next year.

CIRCUS, Fl. (Swim '56). Yellow, marked pink, salmon and scarlet. Vigorous plant, free bloomer when established, reports Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 1 and 4 yrs.; 30 in.). Healthy plants, disease free advises Mr. Schram (4 pls.; 2 and 3 yrs.; 24 in.). This variety has a very good mass planting habit states Mr. Rice. It is a great favourite of Mrs. Naismith (2 pls.; 1 yr.): large blooms in good sized clusters. Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 24 in.), Mr. Borland (1 pl.; 5 yrs.), Dr. Harris (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.), Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 24 in.) and Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 5 yrs.; 30 in.) all agree that this is a good type to grow. In Mr. Billington's view it warrants a place in every rose garden. For Dr. Harris it is sturdy and prolific: however, Mr. Lawton still is of the opinion there is not enough bloom. Mr. Cross (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 15 in.) is emphatic that it should do better. Has never done well for Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 11 in.), little growth, too few blooms, will probably discard.

CLARE GRAMMERSTORF, Fl. (Kordes '57). The colour is medium yellow tinged with pink, advises Mr. Buchanan (13 pls.; 2 and 3 yrs.; 5 to 6 ft.). Strong growing plant, very prolific, as many as 15 blooms to a cluster. Disease free. Highly recommends this variety.

CLEOPATRA, H.T. (Kordes '55). Scarlet, yellow reverse. In the opinion of Mr. Buchanan (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) one of the best bicolours. Bushy, disease-resistant plant which blooms freely. Rather slow bloomer for Mrs. Gallagher (2 pls.; 2 yrs.); is specially good in autumn. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 3 yrs.) reports a dwarf plant with two cycles of bloom, puts on a good show. A fine bedder. Only a fair bicolour declares Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.). Upright growth, foliage Rust-resistant, larger blooms than most bicolours, and lasting longer on bush: however, blooms get ragged in their early middle-age.

CLIMBING ALAIN, Cl. Fl. (Roth '57). Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 6 ft.) reports good growth but no bloom as yet.

CLIMBING CHRYSLER IMPERIAL, Cl. H.T. (Begonia '57). Red. Mr. Mitchell (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 3 ft.) briefly comments, 3 blooms—it has (three) strikes on it.

CLIMBING ENA HARKNESS, Cl. H.T. (Murrell '54). Red. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) states this is a good climber, repeat bloomer and in other respects the same as the parent. (*Last year for reporting this rose.*)

CLIMBING KORONA, Cl. Fl. (Kordes '57). Orange-scarlet. Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 6 ft.) likes this rose. Plant a good steady grower, hardy so far, one cycle of bloom.

CLIMBING MOULIN ROUGE, Cl. Fl. (de Coninck-Dervaes). Red. Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 6 ft.) is not happy with this one, good growth but no bloom. Will give it another year.

CLUB, Fl. (Gaujard '57). Scarlet. Mr. Buchanan (4 pls.; 1 and 2 yrs.; 30 in.) is enthusiastic about this variety. Plant is compact with deep green foliage. In bloom nearly all season, the flowers covering the bush.

COCKTAIL, S. (Meilland '57). The colour of these blooms are worth having declares Mr. Buchanan (4 pls.; 1 and 3 yrs.; 4 ft.); it is crimson with a yellow eye and a yellow reverse, suffusing crimson as they age. Plant hardy but not a fast grower, good bloom in the early part of the season. Mr. Mitchell's (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 44 in.) plants were loaded with Black Spot, moving same to a new environment.

COLUMBINE, Fl. (S. Poulsen '56). Creamy yellow, tinged pink. For Mrs. Antoft (8 pls.; 2 yrs.) this rose is a beautiful miniature 'Peace' in shape and colour. Blooms long lasting, disease-resistant. It grows slowly for Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 18 in.); not free with its blooms. Mr. Mitchell (5 pls.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) considers this an excellent variety. Good upright plant, shiny large light green foliage. Mr. Warren (8 pls.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) advises plants quite vigorous and outstanding.

CONTENTMENT, H.T. (Boerner '56). The colour is an interesting dusty rose, advises Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 23 in.); little growth, form of the few flowers produced is good. Disease-resistant.

CORALIN, Min. (M. Dot. Int. Springhill '59). Mr. Wilson (1 pl.; 1 yr.) reports the blooms are a most unusual coral pink, excellent H.T. form and long lasting, repeat bloomer, moderately generous in quantity. Spreading habit.

COUP DE FOUDRE, Fl. (Hemeray Aubert '57). A fiery red reflexed black edging rose that performed well for Mrs. Gallagher (6 pls.; 1 yr.). Plenty of bloom on a vigorous disease-resistant plant. Enthusiastically she exclaims 'Its buds are enchanting'.

DANSE DU FEU, Cl. (Mallerin. Int. E.F.R. '53, J. & P. '56). Renamed in U.S.A. 'Spectacular'. Scarlet-red. Mr. Mitchell (6 pls.; 1 and 2 yrs.) finds this variety to be vigorous with some variance in growth (6 feet to 14 feet); the smaller plants repeated while the larger one did not bloom. Doubtful of its being a heavy repeater. So far Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 1 yr.) is pleased with this variety, blooms produced in clusters. Looks like one of the best climbers yet, enthuses Mr. Schram (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 7 ft.). Sturdy canes, good healthy canes, blooms good sized and long lasting.

DEBBIE LEE MARSH, Fl. (Marsh '58). Coral-peach. 'A nice addition to most gardens' is the comment of Mr. Butwick (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.). Exquisite double blooms of 'Fashion' shade and habit. Average hardiness, prone to Black Spot.

DICKSON'S FLAME, Fl. (Dickson '58). Scarlet flame. I still like this bush states Mrs. Baillie (2 pls.; 2 yrs.). Sparse bloomer; however, colour stands up well in the rain, fades very little. A favourite of all who visited Mrs. Bridgett's (15 pls.; 1 yr.; 28 in.) garden, was a blaze of colour from June to end of October. Disease-resistant. It is really 'hot' comments Mr. Buchanan (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.). Good bloomer early in the season, sparse in the fall. It was fairly vigorous for Mr. Cross (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 20 in.). A vigorous grower reports Mr. Jubien (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.); the bright scarlet flowers attracted visitors every time. Disease free. For Mr. Norton (2 pls.; 2 yrs.) was more disease-resistant this year, but bloom not as pleasing. It was disease-resistant for Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.) in British Columbia and for Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) at the Head of the Lakes. For Mr. Westbrook did not make much growth, the sparse quantity of bloom, well named. The writer (2 pls.; 1 and 2 yrs.; 24 in.) is still delighted with the results so far; while the plant is hardy would like more bloom.

**DON JUAN**, Cl. (Malandrone. Int. J. & P. '58). Dark red. This is a vigorous bloomer in Mrs. Baillie's (1 pl.; 1 yr.) garden. Good foliage, excellent fall growth. For Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) this variety did more blooming than climbing—continuous bloom all season, flowers long lasting. Not too vigorous. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 1 yr.) reports growth above average and disease free. This looks like the best dark climber for some time, is the opinion of Mr. Mitchell (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 60 in.); large heavy dark foliage—semi-rigid canes—bloom H.T. type.

**DORIS NORMAN**, Fl. (Norman '58). Brilliant light orange-scarlet. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 20 in.) likes the healthy foliage of this variety; however, bloom production only moderate, did not make much growth, possibly due to too much shade. Will be moved. Disease-resistant.

**DORTMUND**, R. Kor. (Kordes '55). Vivid scarlet with a white eye is Mr. Buchanan's (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 5 ft.) description of the colour. One cycle of bloom. Holly-like attractive foliage. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 8 ft.) describes this variety as trouble free. Always some clusters of bloom at end of canes, never much at one time.

**DUKAT**, R. (Tantau '55). Golden yellow. Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 6 ft.) reports this variety is hardy, canes stiff, with clean foliage. One cycle of bloom, floriferous.

**DUO**, Fl. (Gaujard '55). Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) advises the colour is a light red with yellow reverse. He likes it even though the rose looks like a 'parrot tulip'.

**DWARFKING**, Min. (Kordes '57). A dark red bloom, advises Mr. Wilson (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 10 in.), usually in clusters of three: long lasting, quilled petals form a star-shaped blossom. Not floriferous. This variety did well for Mr. Anderson (3 pls.; 1 yr.). Disease free.

**EL CAPITAN**, Gr. (Swim '59). Cherry red. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 46 in.) is really enthusiastic about this variety. Almost constant bloom, perfect bud held erect—non-fading. Had good growth, needs another year to prove itself.

**ELSINORE**, Fl. (Lindquist. Int. Poulsen '57). Bright scarlet. Did well for Mr. Anderson (7 pls.; 2 yrs.); covered with bloom all season. It was also a continual bloomer for Mrs. Antoft (13 pls.; 1 yr.). It was very promising for Mr. Jubien (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.); however, he is withholding judgement. Mr. Norton (2 pls.; 1 yr.) reports a disease-resistant variety, but blooms not free enough for a floribunda. For Mr. Buchanan (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) there was not much growth, acts the same as 'Moulin Rouge'. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 1 and 2 yrs.) tersely states 'Very good', the same as 'Moulin Rouge'.

**ENTERPRISE**, Fl. (Kordes '57). Mr. Butwick (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 46 in.) dislikes the colour of the bloom, states it is a muddled conglomeration of red, pink and yellow, form only second rate. Disease-resistant and excellent glossy foliage.

**ETHEL SANDAY**, H.T. (Mee '54). Yellow flushed apricot. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) advises fine foliage and profuse bloom, but not up to exhibition standards. 'She is a wonderful rose' exclaims Mrs. Murdoch (3 pls.; 4 yrs.; 60 in.). Vigorous upright growth (one plant grew 7 feet), healthy bronze foliage and well formed bloom. Disease free with outstanding blooms reports Mr. Norton (2 pls.; 4 yrs.). A first-class variety for Mr. Parker (4 pls.; 4 yrs.; 60 in.), good large bush with blooms of good form. Notes a little Black Spot and Mildew. 'Blooms freely' comments Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 1 and 2 yrs.; 60 in.). Excellent exhibition bloom most of the time. Mr. Rice states that this is one of the better yellows in his area. Fall colour very good this year. A fine variety for Mr. Westbrook (2 pls.; 4 and 5 yrs.; 48 in.), badly hit by Rust this year. The writer (3 pls.; 3, 4 and 5 yrs.; 42 in.) agrees as to this being an excellent variety. (*Last year for reporting this rose.*)

**EVE**, H.T. (Gaujard '54). A fragrant pretty rose in its yellow-orange colouring reports Mrs. Gallagher (2 pls.; 2 yrs.); good foliage, still a small bush and slow to bloom. (*Last year for reporting this rose.*)



FANFARE, Fl. (Swim '56). Coral to orange-red, reverse yellow. Mrs. Steinbergs (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 28 in.) reports a bushy plant with disease free foliage. Blooms more attractive in the second year. For Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) it was a free bloomer, good foliage with some fragrance. Mr. Rice is enthusiastic about this variety, states it is one of the best fall roses. Very fine plant habit and fresh blooms of a good blend—profuse. Mrs. Gallagher (3 pls.; 3 yrs.) advises the plant grows above average—exceptionally good. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 27 in.) agrees that this is a free blooming decorative rose. Healthy plant.

FANTAN, H.T. (Meilland C.-P. '58). Nothing to recommend it, is the comment of Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 44 in.).

FASHIONETTE, Fl. (Boerner '55). Pinkish coral. Mr. Cross (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) calls it excellent on all counts—colour, floriferous, strong bushes. For Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 21 in.) it is a low growing, free blooming, disease-resistant floribunda. Mr. Rice states that for cutting and arrangements it has its place but he prefers 'Fashion' in the garden. The writer's (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) plant was a vigorous upright grower, with good foliage. Fragrant. Bloom production moderate.

FATA MORGANA, Fl. (Kordes '57). Orange-yellow. Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) reports a low growing plant with good foliage. Slow in blooming, a 'Frensham' type of flower. Mr. Butwick's (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) bush planted in the fall suffered considerable winter damage. Too early to pass judgement.

FAUST, Fl. (Kordes '57). Golden yellow, shaded orange-pink. One of the strongest growing floribundas is the enthusiastic comment of Mr. Buchanan (6 pls.; 2 and 3 yrs.; 48 in.); in bloom all summer, with as many as forty-five blooms to a truss. Likes the colour—'good deep yellow with some fading to pink'. A favourite of Mr. Lambertus (1 pl.; 1 yr.); has rapid growth with strong dark green foliage, fall bloom H.T. size. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 1 and 2 yrs.; 40 in.) and Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) had vigorous growth, blooms having good form for a floribunda. Not fond as to how the colour changes.

FIRE KING, Fl. (Meilland '59). The double blooms are a fiery vermilion with darker shadings on the outer petals states Mr. Buchanan (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.). Strong upright grower, always in bloom. Has ordered more stock. For Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) it was a disease-resistant plant of uneven growth. Mr. Davis (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) reports a good plant with leathery foliage, disease free. Mrs. Morrison (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) had a tall plant with good double flowers, fiery red, inclined to quarrel with its neighbours in colour.

FIRST CHOICE, Fl. (Morse '58). Fiery orange-scarlet. This variety was a breather for Mrs. Gallagher (3 pls.; 1 yr.). Mr. Buchanan (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) reports a good growing plant, plenty of bloom which are single.

FLAMMENTANZ, R. (Kordes '55). Crimson. Mr. Anderson (2 pls.; 1 and 3 yrs.) reports growth very heavy and healthy—pretty semi-double long lasting blooms. For Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 5 ft.) this is one of the heaviest flowering climbers he had seen in recent years. New growth amazing, hardy. Has ordered three more plants.

FLASH, Fl. (Gaujard '57). The colour is a light orange-yellow, shaded a light pink advises Mr. Buchanan (5 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.). Blooms come in good sized clusters, last well as a cut flower.

FORT VANCOUVER, H.T. (Swim '56). Light pink. Exhibition variety states Mr. Davis (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.); upright growth, free blooming. For Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 1 and 4 yrs.; 72 in.) this is a very strong growing plant, with large fragrant blooms. A little Mildew. As Mr. Westbrook's (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) plant was received in deplorable condition, he is withholding judgement until next year. No Rust in a year bad for same.

FRED STREETER, H.T. (Kordes '55). Yellow. On one year's performance looks good advises Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.), tall compact growth. For Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) 'it was a complete bust this year'.



FRITZ THIEDEMANN, H.T. (Tantau '59). Bloom is a bright brick red states Mr. Mitchell (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 32 in.). A slightly branching plant, medium green foliage, blooms sometimes exhibition quality. 'He likes it.'

FRUHLINGSCHNEE, S. (Kordes '54). Snow-white. Mr. Norton's (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) comment is brief—plant is improving, will retain it. (*Last year for reporting this rose.*)

FUSILIER, Fl. (Morey '57). Orange-scarlet. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 20 in.) believes the red colour of the blossoms is spoiled with black marking. His plant has never done well. Disease-resistant. Mr. Cross (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 20 in.) comments: 'not outstanding, few blooms, Black Spot'. Mr. Rice advises it is very bright with lasting colour. For Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) it was a vigorous and healthy plant. Not free with its blooms.

GAIL BORDEN, H.T. (Kordes. Int. J. & P. '57). Deep rose pink, reverse overcast cream. Heads any list of new roses introduced in last five years, in the opinion of Mr. Jubien (7 pls.; 2 and 3 yrs.; 36 in.); strong plants, lots of bloom. An exhibition rose is the chorus from Mr. Buchanan (4 pls.; 2 and 3 yrs.; 30 in.), Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) and Mrs. Marshall (1 pl.; 3 yrs.). For Mr. Buchanan it has strong stems, on a bushy upright plant, light fragrance. It was low growing in Mr. Clark's garden and had too few blooms. The blooms appear a bit loose and open too quickly for Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.). Needs another year before passing judgement. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) likes the good bush and lovely foliage but not the loose blooms. It is for Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.) second string as an exhibition variety. Not a favourite of Mrs. Murdoch (2 pls.; 1 yr.) who states 'health she has but nothing else'. 'A very wonderful rose', in Mrs. Ferguson's (1 pl.; 1 yr.) garden, she likes the shiny green foliage and very double bloom on strong stems. The writer (2 pls.; 2 and 3 yrs.; 36 in.) would recommend it as a variety for any garden.

GARDEN PARTY, H.T. (Swim '59). The flower is creamy yellow, red tinged edging, writes Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 1 yr.); one of the best roses in her garden—wonderful foliage on a medium sized bush. Mr. Cross (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) reports vigorous growth and blooms of exhibition quality. Mrs. Marshall (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) agrees as to the vigorous growth: states, bloom sparse in early summer, but wonderful in the autumn. Mr. Lambertus (1 pl.; 1 yr.) had good growth, healthy foliage and continuous bloom. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) is still hoping. Mr. Clark (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) reports the blooms lack substance. Mildews. It had clean healthy foliage for Mrs. Meiklejohn (1 pl.; 1 yr.), had very few beautiful blooms. For Mr. Mitchell (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 42 in.) it was a tall grower with dull green foliage. A steady bloomer, but blooms loose. 'Not exactly breath-taking.' Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) advises, flowers variable in colour, fades. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) reports, tall growth, clean, disease-resistant foliage. Exhibition type blooms on stiff stems. Only drawback is the colour.

GAY PARIS, Fl. (Delbard '59). Mr. Mitchell (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) reports that the colour is ruby red, blooms in clusters—H.T. size and form—vigorous—heavy dark glossy foliage. For Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) it was very floriferous for a first year plant. Not much growth this year, will report further next year.

GERTRUDE GREGORY, H.T. (Gregory '57). Bright golden yellow. For Mr. Buchanan (6 pls.; 2 and 3 yrs.; 30 in.) it is the best yellow in his garden. Hardy, strong grower, no disease, plenty of blooms. Mr. Mitchell (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) reports, young foliage red—later shiny green—fair form. Mr. Westbrook's (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) plant had good growth with Rust-resistant foliage, blooms holding form and colour well. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) advises, has reverted to 'Lady Belper', will try again.

GLADIATOR, L.C. (Maladrone. Int. J. & P. '55). This rose is light red with H.T. type of bloom advises Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 8 ft.); a useful climber which blooms continuously, though not heavily. In Mr. Cadsby's (1 pl.; 4 yrs.) garden it was very vigorous. For Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 40 in.) it acted more like a hybrid tea than a climber, blooms of good form, fragrant. Mrs. Marshall (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) reports it took quite some time to become established, blooms are long lasting, with good form and colour. Mr. Westbrook's (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 60 in.) only comment: 'Climbers and Ramblers are not for this region.'

GOLD COAST, Gr. (Robinson. Int. J. & P. '58). Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 6 in.) reports, same poor plant which tries vainly to bloom. It's going out.

GOLD CUP, Fl. (Boerner '57). Golden yellow. A strong grower this year states Mr. Buchanan (9 pls.; 2 and 3 yrs.; 30 in.), with plenty of bloom in good sized clusters. For Mr. Rice it is the best yellow from a bloom production standpoint—holds its colour well. A disappointment to Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 18 in.), colour the only thing in its favour. Poor growth and poor bloom. 'Flowers do not last' is the only comment of Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.).

GOLDEN DELIGHT, Fl. (Le Grice '56). Canary yellow. Mrs. Steinbergs (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) reports a strong upright, healthy bush. Double blooms in clusters, hold colour well.

GOLDEN FLEECE, Fl. (Boerner '55). Buff-yellow. Mr. Rice has had twelve plants for past several seasons, he advises that this variety has been an outstanding success in his garden, colour not an eye-catcher, but is subtle with a softness, good bloom size. For Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 5 yrs.) it has made little growth, few blooms lacking in substance. Not good for Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 24 in.), colour fades. Discarded by Mr. Cadsby. The writer (4 pl.; 4 yrs.; 24 in.) has had good growth, fair quantity of bloom, excellent in the Autumn.

GOLDEN JEWEL, H.T. (Tantau '59). The colour is a deep lemon yellow, reports Mr. Buchanan (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.); while there was not much growth, as bush was planted late, had some bloom all summer in good sized clusters.

GOLDEN MASTERPIECE, H.T. (Boerner '54). Yellow. It was the same old story for Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 35 in.), too few flowers. Beautiful buds that lose substance as the bloom opens. Disease-resistant. Mr. Cross (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) reports, improvement in second season. Not a heavy bloomer, colour good. In Mr. Westbrook's (2 pls.; 4 and 6 yrs.; 40 in.) garden, this variety has tall sturdy growth, but freezes back badly over winter. Bloom form up to exhibition standards. Lacks something to make it outstanding, probably its insipid colour. (*Last year for reporting this rose.*)

GOLDEN SHOWERS, L.C. (Lammerts '56). Mr. Cross (2 pls.; 2 yrs.) is very 'bullish' on this variety as a pillar, a lovely yellow, bloom on new growth throughout season. 'Better than last year but that's not saying much', is the comment of Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 51 in.); stingy bloomer. Mr. Schram (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 8 ft.) and Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 7 ft.) agree that this variety does well in a sheltered position, and that the blooms are short lived. Mr. Selwood likes it, but Mr. Schram even though it has good foliage and is disease free still does not like it, wonders how it ever won the A.A.R.S.

GOLDEN SUN, H.T. (Golden Sonne in Germany) (Kordes '57). Golden yellow. Mr. Buchanan (9 pls.; 2 and 3 yrs.; 30 in.) reports a strong growing plant, hardy, blooms well formed with no fading. Very good in spring, states Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 1 yr.), disappointing growth in fall. Mrs. Ferguson (3 pls.; 1 yr.) is looking forward to next year, a wonderful yellow rose, not too much bloom this year. Mrs. Gallagher (2 pls.; 1 yr.) describes it as a low growing plant with clean foliage, lots of bloom. Mrs. Meiklejohn's (1 pl.; 1 yr.) plant had average growth, with plenty of well shaped blooms. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 1 yr.) advises—'Truly a must for the exhibitor'; unexcelled in her garden and disease-resistant. For Mrs. Marshall (2 pls.; 1 yr.) it is a satisfactory rose to grow. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 1 yr.) did not have much growth in the first year. No fading. 'A healthy, well formed plant', is the comment of Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.). Blooms nicely formed, a good yellow colour. Has been unsatisfactory for Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 12 in.); won't grow, little bloom.

GOLDEN WINGS, H.T. (Shepperd '56). Blooms of single yellow on a sturdy plant reports Mrs. Bridgett (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.). Disease-resistant. 'A fantastic bloomer', comments Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 2 yrs.); regards it as a shrub rose due to its vigour. Tremendous amount of bloom states Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 49 in.), but due to size of flowers, bush never seemed to be full of colour, agrees as to vigour of this variety. Place it in the floribunda bed writes Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 48 in.); he concurs that it is a healthy grower with no disease. Likes the nice single yellow blooms.

GOLD MARIE, Fl. (Kordes '58). Deep golden yellow. Mr. Buchanan (8 pls.; 1 and 2 yrs.; 24 in.) is still satisfied with this variety. Excellent blooming habits, floriferous.

GOVERNOR ROSELLINI, Gr. (Lindquist '58). Red. Mrs. Naismith (1 pl.; 1 yr.) reports a good growing plant that appears to be disease-resistant. Needs another year to prove itself.

GRACE DE MONACO, H.T. (Meilland '56). Light rose-pink. Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) had better results this year, more bloom and foliage. Blooms are fine and exhibition size, fragrant. A rampant grower for Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.). Large blooms with a good fragrance. Has ordered more stock. Dr. Burkhart (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 42 in.) reports a sprawling plant, large blooms with fair form, colour pleasing but fades. Dr. Harris (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) reports scanty foliage and not much bloom. A disappointment in Mrs. Heideman's (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 18 in.) garden. Vigorous bushy plant but the flowers are coarse and inelegant. Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) needs another year for him to pass judgement. Mr. Lambertus (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) advises this variety slow in getting established, real improvement this year, continuous bloom.

GRANADINA, Min. (Dot. Int. Kordes '56. Int. Springhill '59). Mr. Wilson (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 12 in.) reports, this is a good medium red, individual flowers of excellent H.T. form, long lasting and frequent repeat bloom. A desirable new variety, upright growth.

GRAND GALA, H.T. (Meilland '54). A well-shaped globular bicolour red with a white reverse, advises Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.). Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) has changed his opinion regarding this variety, this year it had vigorous growth with exhibition type bloom. 'Though foliage is not too good I like it', is the comment of Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 2 and 4 yrs.; 60 in.); a large free growing bush that blooms well. Mr. Warren (6 pls.; 2 yrs.; 20 in.) reports a vigorous grower and quite attractive, disease free and medium hardy. (*Last year for reporting this rose.*)

GREEN FIRE, Fl. (Swim '58). Bright yellow. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 18 in.) reports, this variety not as hardy as the average floribunda, therefore slow growing, blooms well for growth made. Disease-resisting. Does not impress Mr. Rice much as yet. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) tersely states—not impressive, slow intermittent.

HALILI, H.M. (Tantau '56). In the opinion of Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) the colour of this rose is two shades of pink with a white base. A good grower, clean foliage and petals drop clean. Wishes another year to judge properly.

HAMBURGER PHOENIX, R. Kor. (Kordes '54). A disappointment for Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 5 ft.) this year. Not too hardy and only one small crop of flowers. It is a healthy plant in Mr. Selwood's garden (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 12 ft.). Bright red flowers in trusses, too scattered to make a really good showing, last well on plant. (*Last year for reporting this rose.*)

HANSESTADT BREMEN, Fl. (Kordes '58). This is a good deep rose-pink on a strong growing plant reports Mr. Buchanan (2 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.). Plant always in bloom, flowers semi-double in large clusters. Has ordered more stock.

HAWAII, H.T. (Boerner '60). Orange hued coral flower. 'Colour is outstanding', comments Mr. Clark (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 29 in.); not much bloom this year, flowers lack substance and do not last well, particularly in hot weather. Blooms lasted well for Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) and are fragrant. Looks very promising. A healthy vigorous tall plant in Mrs. Meiklejohn's (1 pl.; 1 yr.) garden. Blooms, although somewhat loose and not too numerous, are outstanding in the garden; clean foliage. This variety has been rather disappointing for Mrs. Morrison (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 26 in.). Foliage not attractive, blooms few but good. Needs another year before passing judgement.

HEAT WAVE, Fl. (Swim '58). Orange-scarlet. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 38 in.) reports, vigorous plant with leathery foliage, blooms a striking colour, beautiful form, inclined to Black Spot. Free bloomer but colour fades. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) agrees as to the vivid colour, good plant and good form of the flowers; however, he finds it to be a slow intermittent bloomer.



HEIDELBERG, S. (Kordes '58). Carmine. Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) advises, not much growth due to semi-shaded location, will move plant. Only one cluster of bloom.

HELEN HAYES, H.T. (Brownell '56). Yellow, splashed orange and pink. Mr. Warren (6 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) reports, a vigorous variety, quite attractive, free of disease, medium hardness.

HENRI MALLERIN, H.T. (Mallerin '53). A good yellow, advises Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 48 in.); an upright growing bush, blooms being best late in season, no disease. A good garden variety. (*Last year for reporting this rose.*)

HENRY MORSE, Fl. (Kordes. Int. Morse '58). Very deep crimson. This is a humdinger of a rose is the enthusiastic acclaim of Mr. Buchanan (10 pls.; 1 and 2 yrs.; 48 in.). A strong growing plant, always new growth from base, plants always neat. Recommends this variety. Mr. Cross (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 20 in.) advises that it is a good bedding variety.

HI-FI, Fl. (C. Gregory & Son '58). Brilliant orange-flame. Mr. Buchanan (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) reports that the flowers of this variety are H.T. in shape and long lasting, the colour of the blooms standing out like a 'sore thumb'.

HIGHLIGHT, Fl. (Robinson '57). Orange-scarlet. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 2 and 4 yrs.; 48 in.) regards this an excellent variety, good growth, blooms well with flowers that catch the eye. No disease.

HOBBY, Fl. (Tantau '55). The colour is an unusual coral-red advises Mrs. Ferguson (1 pl.; 2 yrs.); floriferous with blooms that last well and do not fade, disease-resistant.

ICEBERG, Fl. (Kordes. Int. McGredy '58). Pure white. This rose has won the approval of the majority of our reporters. Mr. Anderson (3 pls.; 1 yr.) likes the beautiful white flowers; however, warns it is subject to Black Spot. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) would hate to be without this rose. A bushy plant very free flowering, and while it Black Spots easily responds quickly to treatment. General performance a disappointment for Mr. Butwick (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 50 in.), hardness being just average. Definitely the best white floribunda states Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 2 yrs.); kept blooming right to frost. Our favourite white floribunda enthuses Mrs. Ferguson (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 35 in.); blooms perfect, more like a miniature H.T. Has ordered more stock. This is regarded by Mr. Jubien (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 42 in.) as his find of the year, very strong grower, disease free and lots of bloom from early June to late October. Mrs. Marshall (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) is just as enthusiastic about this as first year. Grows very tall, with beautiful foliage, always in bloom but prone to Black Spot. Mr. Mitchell (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 42 in.) reports a vigorous plant that resembles a shrub in growth. Well formed buds and bloom, 'A good white of which there are few'. Mr. Norton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) was disappointed in its growth and size of bloom. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 48 in.) advises it had no disease in his garden, a very strong grower with blooms freely produced.

ISOBEL HARKNESS, H.T. (Norman '57). Deep yellow. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) reports good grower, foliage and colour and expresses the opinions of Mr. Billington (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.), Mr. Buchanan (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.), Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) and Mr. Rice, when he states that the blooms are too loose, lack form and are short lived. Mr. Clark (2 pls.; 2 and 3 yrs.; 30 in.) advises this is a free blooming decorative variety, free of disease, blooms hold colour well and last on the bush. For Mr. Davis (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) it is one of the best yellow show roses, very bushy. 'I liked it well enough to keep in my garden', is the comment of Mr. Jubien (2 pls.; 1 and 3 yrs.; 24 in.). In Mr. Westbrook's (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 48 in.) garden, it is a tall grower with plenty of healthy foliage—winter hardy. Blooms plentiful but needs more petals. 'Worth growing for its colour.' The writer (2 pls.; 2 and 3 yrs.; 36 in.) is in agreement with Mr. Westbrook.

IVORY FASHION, Fl. (Boerner '58). Ivory-white. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) is not happy with this rose, blooms are shapeless when open and rarer than diamonds. I still feel it is well named states Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.). A spring bloomer with little repeat performance, blooms seem to lack substance, some Black Spot this year. Mrs. Heideman (4 pls.; 2 yrs.; 15 in.) is very fond of this rose and intends to buy more. Buds are of good form, the open rose very beautiful. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) had poor bloom production, is looking forward to next year. Mr. Norton (8 pls.; 2 yrs.) was quite happy with this rose, had very little disease. Mr. Rice states it is worth having as an edging plant.

JEANIE, H.T. (Eddie. Int. Wyant '58). Cream to pink. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 23 in.) and Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) are agreed as to the small quantity of bloom produced by this variety. Mr. Clark's plant was slow in growth, foliage disease-resistant. For Mr. Lawton it had healthy but branching growth, thin foliage, hoping for better results next year.

JERRY DESMONDE, H.T. (Norman '59). Pink. Dr. Harris (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) and Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) will wait for another year before giving a complete report. Both commented 'few blooms'.

JIMINY CRICKET, Fl. (Boerner '54). Coral-orange to pink-coral. Mr. Borland's (1 pl.; 5 yrs.) plant is a low grower and free bloomer, no disease. The favourite colour of Mr. Cross (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.); vigorous bushes with plenty of bloom. Black Spots. A healthy grower for Mr. Morrison (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 30 in.), also floriferous. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) advises, healthy plant and foliage, bloom having good form. For Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 6 yrs.; 48 in.) it is 'one of the best'. Mr. Schram (3 pls.; 2 and 3 yrs.; 36 in.) found it to be disease free, the blooms lending colour to the garden. O.K. in a large floribunda collection in the opinion of Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 30 in.). Mr. Warren (6 pls.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) records it to be attractive and quite free flowering. Hardy in his area. (*Last year for reporting this rose.*)

JOLIE MADAME, H.T. (Meilland '58). Red blend. Mr. Buchanan (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) reports not too much growth and few blooms in first year. Blooms outstanding of exhibition calibre, fragrant. Needs another year for a complete report.

JULIA CLEMENTS, Fl. (Wheatcroft Bros. '57). This is a deep red floribunda that makes a good show in the garden, states Mr. Buchanan (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.). Tall growing plant, always in bloom, flowers are single in clusters.

JUNE BRIDE, Gr. (Shepherd '57). Creamy white. This variety had a poor year in Mr. Clark's (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 33 in.) garden. Uneven growth with few flowers, and quality of bloom poor. Mr. Warren (12 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) reports it to be very vigorous and free flowering, attractive, medium hardy.

JUNE OPIE, Fl. (Kordes '58). The colour of this rose as supplied by Mr. Buchanan (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) is cherry pink, shaded orange. Plant is a strong grower, always in bloom in small clusters which are not crowded.

KARLSRUHE, R. Kor. (Kordes '57). Deep rose-pink. Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 7 ft.) reports, a strong growing plant, which proved hardy without protection. First crop of bloom excellent, second crop poor.

KASSEL, L.C. (Kordes '57). Orange-scarlet. 'Very vigorous growth', comments Mrs. Baillie (1 pl.; 2 yrs.); has excellent foliage, a promising variety. So far this is a large shrub is the report of Mr. Buchanan (3 pls.; 1 and 3 yrs.; 48 in.). Always in bloom, flowers being in large clusters, plants hardy.

KISS OF FIRE, H.T. (Marsh '59). Orange with pink and mauve tints. Mr. Butwick (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) reports this variety is a very upright grower, Black Spot resistant and hardiness above average. About 70 blooms per season.

KOMMODE, Fl. (Tantau '54). Very deep red. Flowers were late in getting started, they last well with no fading, therefore Mr. Buchanan (2 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) will not 'pass sentence' yet.

KONRAD ADENAUER, H.T. (Tantau '55). Carmine-red. This variety has done well for Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.). Sturdy tall growth, winter hardy and disease-resistant. Many blooms up to exhibition standard. It was also disease free for Mrs. Steinbergs (1 pl.; 1 yr.); blooms on strong stems, very good for cutting, long lasting as cut flowers. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) describes it as a good all round globular red, fragrant. Mr. Rice states 'it is very dismal in my garden, going out'. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) reports a bushy plant, bloom production and growth satisfactory. Fragrance is its only attribute advises Mrs. Murdoch (1 pl.; 3 yrs.); Mildews badly, will discard. A sparse bloomer for Mr. Billington (4 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.); occasionally a good exhibition bloom, feels that this rose like some humans is too shy to show its talents.



KORDES PERFECTA, H.T. (Kordes '57. Int. J. & P. '58). Cream tipped and then flushed crimson, suffused yellow. Has won the heart of Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 and 3 yrs.; 48 in.) this year, his analysis is excellent. 'We all have a lot to learn in the proper handling of this rose. A grand exhibition variety. Forget the ugly buds and enjoy the magnificent blooms.' Mrs. Antoft (8 pls.; 1 yr.) had tall sturdy plants with dark shining foliage. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl.; 1 yr.) regards it as a good rose with one fault—colour seems to vary with individual blooms, some are good and some are messy. In Mr. Billington's (5 pls.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) garden it is one of his best roses, prolific in bloom, disease-resistant with a lovely fragrance. Mr. Blakeney (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 46 in.) had good erect growth but finds the colour fades badly. Mr. Buchanan's (9 pls.; 2 and 3 yrs.; 48 in.) plants really 'went to town' this year, will recommend it any time. Strong growing, always throwing up new basal shoots. For Dr. Burkhart (6 pls.; 3 yrs.; 60 in.) it is tall, disease-resistant, moderate bloomer, ugly buds, gorgeous blooms. Mr. Cadsby (2 pls.; 2 yrs.) is sold on this as the best new introduction. Shiny green leaves creating a perfect background for a perfect rose. Mr. Clark (4 pls.; 2 yrs.; 29 in.) describes it as the 'most beautiful rose grown', would like more bloom. The colour does not appeal to Mr. Cross (2 pls.; 2 yrs.). Always the source of admiration by all visitors to our garden advises Mrs. Ferguson (3 pls.; 2 yrs.). Disease-resistant and vigorous. Mrs. Gallagher (6 pls.; 3 yrs.) enjoys the colour of the open bloom. Dr. Harris (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) comments, 'form and substance excellent'. Mrs. Heideman (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) had vigorous growth with beautiful bronze foliage. It is doing better for Mr. Jubien (2 pls.; 1 and 3 yrs.; 24 in.) this year. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) would like this rose if it had more bloom. Good first year performance in Mr. Lambertus' (3 pls.; 1 yr.) garden, is anxious about next year's performance. One of the most beautiful roses in the garden enthuses Mrs. Morrison (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 27 in.); sturdy bush, good foliage and many large perfect blooms. While Mr. Norton (4 pls.; 3 yrs.) had some improvement, he believes 'we have been taken, on this rose'. Mr. Parker's (7 pls.; 2 and 3 yrs.; 60 in.) were excellent in every way, blooms were long lasting on bush or when cut, 'not bad for such a full rose in wet weather'. This variety did nothing for Mr. Rice. This variety was outstanding for Mr. Warren (4 pls.; 2 yrs.; 28 in.) in P.E.I., free of disease. Must side with those who believe it to be one of the best, writes Mr. Westbrook (6 pls.; 2 and 3 yrs.; 36 in.). Very good in Autumn in his area, wintered well. Mrs. Murdoch (7 pls.; 3 yrs.) is enthusiastic about it, her final comment—'it's so different it's refreshing, and a real addition to the garden'.

KORONA, Fl. (Kordes '55). Orange-scarlet. In Mr. Cadsby's (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) garden, is a vigorous grower of outstanding colour. For Mr. Cross (1 pl.; 1 yr.) it was quite ordinary. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 12 in.) received a poor plant, growth very slow and few blooms. Is discarding. Mrs. Naismith (2 pls.; 1 yr.) reports a vigorous plant, bloom good size and well formed. 'An eye-catcher', is Mr. Parker's (3 pls.; 1 and 3 yrs.; 48 in.) comment, tall grower, free bloomer and no disease. It was also an eye-catcher for Mr. Rice though not a 'must', a narrow plant of medium growth. Very showy states Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.). Flowers in large close trusses, florets, perhaps, too close in the truss. Mr. Schartz regards this as a good rose for any garden, is hardy and disease-resistant. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) advises, the only fault noticeable is the length of time between rounds of bloom, plant tall, bushy and well clothed in foliage.

LADY ELGIN, H.T. (Thais in Europe) (Meilland '54. Int. C.-P. '57). Mr. Davis (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) reports tall grower, outstanding form and beauty, a real show rose. For Mrs. Heideman (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) this variety had vigorous growth but sparse bloom, delightful colour being its chief asset. Mrs. Meiklejohn (1 pl.; 1 yr.) had tall lanky growth, subject to Mildew. Mildew must be controlled states Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 60 in.); useful for exhibition at times.

LADY LUCK, H.T. (Miller. Int. Elmer Roses '56). Rich pink. Dr. Burkhart (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 42 in.) reports fair plant, lovely blooms, very fragrant.

LADY ZIA, H.T. (Park '59). Light scarlet. Mr. Westwood (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) advises plant seemed to take a long time to get established. Foliage is clean dark green and disease free, blooms of good size and excellent form. The writer (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) believes that when established this will be an excellent exhibition variety, the plant made sturdy growth.

LA JOLLA, H.T. (Swim '54). Beautiful colour blend of pink and soft yellow, is how Mr. Clark (3 pls.; 3 and 5 yrs.; 27 in.) describes the colour of this rose, lovely for arrangements. Disease-resistant. Long necked, sometimes weak stemmed. The plant of this variety becomes stronger and better each year for Mrs. Morrison (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 36 in.); has clean foliage and beautiful blooms. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 40 in.) states bloom has best form in spring and fall, occasional exhibition quality. (*Last year for reporting this rose.*)

LAVENDER GIRL, Fl. (Meiland. Int. C.-P. '58). A nicely proportioned plant in Mr. Butwick's (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) garden, glossy foliage, three cycles of bloom, about thirty blooms per cycle. Colour holds well in the heat. Little trouble with Black Spot or Mildew.

LAVENDER PRINCESS, Fl. (Boerner '59). Mr. Lawton (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 15 in.) reports although planted late, showed fairly good growth, plants sturdy and healthy, few blooms. Will report further next year.

LEMON CHIFFON, H.T. (R. S. Moore '54). Lovely clear yellow buds, advises Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 16 in.). Very low growing branching plant, one of the earliest to bloom. (*Last year for reporting this rose.*)

LEVERKUSEN, R. Kor. (Kordes '54). Maize yellow. This variety blooms in trusses, reports Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 12 ft.). Defoliages considerably in midsummer. (*Last year for reporting this rose.*)

LIEBESZAUBER, H.T. (Kordes '59). A very good red in Mrs. Ferguson's (1 pl.; 1 yr.) garden, made good growth for one season, disease-resistant.

LIGHTERLOH, S. (Tantau '55). Velvety blood-red. For Mrs. Ferguson (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) the plant grew well, a sturdy bush with very good bloom. 'We think it is worth while', comments Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 2 yrs.); it is a tall, wide spreading bush, very prolific with double flowers in clusters. Came through two cold winters in Quebec, is hardy in every way.

LILAC TIME, H.T. (McGredy '56). Fair number of attractive lilac blooms, advises Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 2 yrs.); however, did not have very vigorous growth. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 24 in.) reports briefly-fragrant thin blooms. For the writer (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 30 in.) this variety has done well in an unfavourable place in the garden, blooms have good form and are fairly free. Disease free.

LILLI MARLENE, Fl. (Kordes. Int. McGredy's '59). Scarlet-red. This proved to be a perfectly wonderful floribunda in Mrs. Ferguson's (10 pls.; 1 yr.) garden. Blooms continuously, flowers do not fade and last well. Disease-resistant, excellent growth first season. Mr. Buchanan (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) states this is his favourite new floribunda. Flower is a good size, as large as 'Crimson Glory', blooms in large clusters on a strong-growing plant. Has ordered more stock. It proved to be a better rose in the fall for Mrs. Baillie (1 pl.; 1 yr.); notes it did not drop its petals cleanly, needs another year to prove itself.

LINDA PORTER, H.T. (Dot. Int. B. and A. '57). The few blossoms are a clear pink with nice form states Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 18 in.), the bush is disease-resistant, but makes little growth.

LITTLE BUCKAROO, Min. (R. S. Moore '56). This rose has a large semi-double red bloom with white eye in clusters advises Mr. Wilson (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 16 in.); foliage is coarse. A good rose, but not a good miniature. Mr. Clark's plant did not survive the winter—no regrets.

LITTLE DARLING, Fl. (Duehrsen '56). A lovely pink and yellow blend and a real joy for us to have in our garden is the enthusiastic acclaim of Mrs. Naismith (1 pl.; 1 yr.); profuse bloomer. Mrs. Baillie's (1 pl.; 1 yr.) plant had good growth and good foliage. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 38 in.) likes this rose for its lovely bloom and its pleasing bright foliage. No disease. Mr. Lambertus (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) calls it a terrific fast grower, requires plenty of room to show itself properly. 'This is a satisfactory floribunda in every way',

comments Mrs. Marshall (1 pl.; 2 yrs.). It has tall vigorous growth in Mrs. Meiklejohn's (1 pl.; 1 yr.) garden, but not enough bloom. Well named in the opinion of Mrs. Murdoch (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 48 in.); it is really good, 'the girls here are planting it like crazy for corsages'. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) states she is also fragrant, disease free and lasts well. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 42 in.) regards it as a wonderful variety for decorative arrangements. The writer agrees with Mr. Lambertus and Mrs. Marshall; it certainly was excellent in my garden this year, growing to a height of 66 inches (2 pls.; 2 yrs.).

**LITTLE SCOTCH**, Min. (Moore '58). It lived up to its name for Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 6 in.), had very few blooms, colour fades and some Black Spot.

**LIVING**, H.T. (Lammerts '57). Reddish orange. A very good garden rose, reports Mr. Blakeney (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 50 in.); erect plant, very vigorous, disease-resistant. Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 4 yrs.) advises that it is a very tall spreading bush with fine foliage, a good bloomer. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 24 in.), Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 48 in.) and Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 48 in.) all agree that the blooms of this variety are too thin and do not last. 'Strictly a bud rose', says Mr. Lawton. A moderate quantity of bloom.

**LOVE SONG**, H.T. (G. Fisher '55). Pink blend. A beautiful bloom but not enough of them advises Mr. Cross (1 pl.; 2 yrs.); fair growth. Mr. Rice considers it—just a 'Fair' rose on a good plant. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) comments that both the foliage and colour of the bloom were good. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 36 in.) mentions sparse bloom and split centres. Mr. Warren (6 pls.; 2 yrs.; 18 in.) reports a medium vigorous plant, free flowering and quite outstanding, slight spot of disease.

**LUNELLE**, H.T. (Meilland '55). Pale pink. One of the most fragrant roses in the garden states Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.); worth growing. Excellent foliage, disease free, long buds and fully double blooms.

**LYS ASSIA**, Fl. (Kordes '58). Orange-scarlet. Mrs. Gallagher (6 pls.; 1 yr.) reports a bush above average in height, wonderful glossy foliage, clean, good bloomer. Looks good to Mr. Mitchell (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 40 in.); foliage dark—H.T. type bloom.

**MALIBU**, Fl. (Morey '59). The cherry coral colour is very attractive, advises Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.), otherwise not much the first year.

**MARCIA GANDY**, H.T. (Verschuren '57). Four shades of red is how Mr. Buchanan (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) describes the colour of this rose. In bloom all season, flower being about 5 inches across, very fragrant. Foliage is disease-resistant.

**MARGARET**, H.T. (Dickson '54). Light pink. This rose is a must for any rose grower, whether beginner or expert, in the opinion of Mr. Westbrook (4 pls.; 2 and 3 yrs.; 40 in.). Tall, spreading growth with foliage immune to Black Spot and Rust. Blooms have perfect form. Exhibition and garden variety states Mr. Selwood (3 pls.; 5 yrs.; 48 in.); however, requires protection from Black Spot. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 2 and 3 yrs.; 40 in.) describes it as a variety that never takes a rest from blooming with good disease free foliage. It is the best pink in Mr. Norton's (5 pl.; 2 and 3 yrs.) garden. Has had more blooms than any rose in the garden, states Mr. Lawton (4 pls.; 4 yrs.; 36 in.); plants good and healthy—excellent foliage. Mr. Lambertus (1 pl.; 1 yr.) is pleased with the first year results—'a must here, planting more this fall'. 'My favourite pink', is the comment of Mr. Cross (1 pl.; 2 yrs.); an excellent vigorous grower with healthy foliage. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) reports—must have a poor plant it just will not grow. For the writer (3 pls.; 3, 5 and 6 yrs.; 42 in.) this is an excellent rose. Recommends this variety to the average grower. (*Last year for reporting this rose.*)

**MEG**, Cl. (Gossett '54). Pink-apricot. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 1 and 2 yrs.) comments, 'this variety is evidently a free climber when established, profuse bloomer with lovely semi-double blooms, however, needs shade to preserve the delicate shading'. (*Last year for reporting this rose.*)

**MENTOR**, S. (Wyant '59). Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 1 yr.) reports this variety is tall, spreading, a small bud opening into a red pink old-fashioned rose, borne in clusters, recurrent bloom. Disease-resistant.



MERRY WIDOW, Gr. (Lammerts '58). The colour of red is just what one would ask for, advises Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 42 in.). Bud form is lovely and blooms quite long lasting. Disease free plant.

METEOR, Fl. (Kordes '57). Very well named, a brilliant orange-scarlet, reports Mrs. Baillie (1 pl.; 1 yr.); bushy growth, with continuous bloom that does not fade.

MESSAGE, *see* WHITE KNIGHT.

MEXICALI ROSE (Whisler '57). Yellow, suffused red. 'The blooms in the summer months are bizarre', is the comment from Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.); however, calms down in the fall—long stems, therefore blooms are carried far apart, free bloomer, good foliage.

MIDNIGHT, H.T. (Swim '56). Dark maroon-red smallish flowers is how Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.) describes the bloom of this variety. Not a free bloomer—fragrant. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 36 in.) states it was freer blooming this year, however, buds open too fast, burn and fade. Gets both Mildew and Black Spot late in the season.

MISS FRANCE, Fl. (Gaujard '56). Coppery red, is how Mr. Mitchell (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 38 in.) describes the colour of the bloom. Vigorous growth, bloom large of H.T. type and long lasting. Mr. Buchanan (6 pls.; 1 and 2 yrs.; 36 in.) advises it is a constant bloomer, a strong grower with good bronze-red foliage.

MME RENE COTY, H.T. (Meilland '55). Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 3 ft.) describes the bloom as being rather spectacular with a two-tone effect of brilliant carmine on the inside with a gold shaded yellow on the outside, believes it could be exhibition calibre—good foliage.

MOJAVE, H.T. (Swim '54). Apricot-orange tinted red. Mrs. Steinbergs (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.) describes this variety as a slow grower in its first year, however, this year it made excellent upright growth, with disease free shiny foliage. Likes the colour of the bloom, which has the fault of dropping quickly. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 32 in.) and Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 36 in.) agree as to thin bloom. Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) reports good results but sparse bloom. A good bedding rose states Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 2 yrs.). Mr. Cross (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 30 in.) calls this rose one of the best—strong growth—extra hardy healthy foliage, continuous bloomer. For Mr. Warren (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 18 in.) it was attractive, free blooming, good glossy foliage. (*Last year for reporting this rose.*)

MONTEZUMA, Gr. (Swim '55). Salmon-red. It is a favourite of Mr. Anderson (6 pls.; 1 and 2 yrs.); has ordered four more. Mrs. Antoft (10 pls.; 2 yrs.) advises that in Annapolis Valley, this rose did not perform as well in the dry year of 1960 as it did in the wet year of 1959. In Vancouver Mr. Blakeney (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) advises it is a vigorous grower but does not like wet weather. Mr. Billington (5 pls.; 2 and 3 yrs.; 42 in.) agrees with Mrs. Antoft that this rose requires cool wet conditions for best results. A real disappointment for Mr. Buchanan (4 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.). A fine rose, that is much more attractive in the spring, is the opinion of Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 3 yrs.). An excellent variety for Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 39 in.). Healthy plant—bushy with blooms of nice form that last well on the bush. Did well in Mr. Cross' (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) garden, strong grower, ordering more. A really good rose that draws lots of good comments from visitors reports Mr. Lawton (2 pls.; 2 and 3 yrs.; 36 in.); blooms have good form and some fragrance. Mrs. Morrison (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 36 in.) regards it as a worth-while plant, with fine foliage and lovely long stemmed rose blooms. Mrs. Naismith's (1 pl.; 1 yr.) plant had some very nice blooms in the fall, in the summer it had a tendency to drop its head. Mr. Norton (4 pls.; 3 yrs.) grows it as a hybrid tea bush, with excellent results. Mr. Rice states very good every way you look at it. Mr. Parker (4 pls.; 2 and 4 yrs.; 72 in.) had very tall growth this season, very profuse bloom of good form, dislikes rain or hot sun, but a beautiful flower when right. Is still one of the best roses in Mr. Schram's (3 pls.; 1 and 2 yrs.; 30 in.) garden. Hard to beat. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 60 in.) comments, 'variety has H.T. type blooms of exhibition form if disbudded, flowers often on single stems'. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 48 in.) is still not impressed with the blooms, colour lacks sparkle. Mr. Warren (5 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) reports strong grower and profuse bloomer. Disease free.

MONTROUGE, Fl. (Gaujard '56). Bright salmon-red. Mr. Buchanan (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) reports a strong grower, clean foliage with continuous bloom. Very attractive semi-double flowers. Has ordered more stock.

MOONSPRITE, Fl. (Swim '56). Creamy white. A disease-resistant variety advises Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 16 in.), with heavy spring bloom, not much repeat bloom, clusters too heavy for tiny stems. My favourite white floribunda rose, states Mrs. Steinbergs (3 pls.; 1 and 2 yrs.); upright growth, profuse bloomer in big clusters.

MORNING DAWN, L.C. (Boerner '55). Silvery rose, flushed salmon. More like a hybrid tea than a climber, states Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 33 in.); has huge tea-like blooms.

MY CHOICE, H.T. (Le Grice '58). The blooms of this variety are carmine with yellow reverse, advises Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) and are all long lasting. Healthy growth, nice foliage, no disease.

NEW DAWN ROUGE, Cl. (Robichon '56). Bright red. Mr. Butwick (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 4 ft.) received a mediocre plant, flowers to date second-rate, Mildews.

OBERON, Fl. (Dickson '54). Salmon-apricot. Mr. Norton (2 pls.; 4 yrs.) had good growth and lots of bloom, no evidence of disease. A fairly good floribunda states Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.). Gives plenty of small blooms—opening flat, the older flowers turn a muddy white and must be cut off early. The writer (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 36 in.) had excellent growth this year, did, however, require three years to get properly established, free bloomer, good abundant foliage, no disease. (*Last year for reporting this rose.*)

OLALA, Fl. (Tantau '56). Blood-red. Mr. Buchanan (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) reports a strong, spreading plant, with healthy foliage, always in bloom. Mrs. Gallagher (6 pls.; 1 yr.) likes the red colour of this rose.

ORCHID MASTERPIECE, H.T. (Boerner '60). Two-tone lavender. Mr. Butwick (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 34 in.) advises variety has upright growth with 5 to 8 blooms per cluster, nice fragrance. Seems quite disease-resistant. Too early to judge properly.

OREGON CENTENNIAL, H.T. (Von Abrams '59). Deep red. Mr. Butwick (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) received a scrawny specimen which was slow to develop—evidence of Mildew. A little early to give an honest opinion.

PAPILLON ROSE, Fl. (Lens '56). Rich pink, tinted salmon. Mr. Buchanan (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) reports the plant is in bloom at all times, the flowers are in trusses so heavy they require staking in wet or windy weather. Will order more. Lovely distinguished buds and blooms for a floribunda states Mrs. Gallagher (2 pls.; 2 yrs.); now established as a good bloomer. In Mr. Lambertus' (1 pl.; 1 yr.) garden, it is an average bush with good foliage. One of the best pinks, planting more this fall.

PAPRIKA, Fl. (Tantau '57). A glowing fiery red is how Mr. Buchanan (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) describes the colour of this rose. A strong growing plant continually in bloom, flowers in large trusses.

PARIS-MATCH, H.T. (Meilland '57). Deep rose pink. Mr. Buchanan (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) reports low bushy growth, with few flowers. Will report again next year.

PARKDIREKTOR RIGGERS, R. Kor. (Kordes '57). Very fiery red. Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 60 in.) advises that this plant is a very strong grower and demands lot of room. Flowers are 3 inches across, very double and are in good sized clusters, produced all season long.

PASSION, Fl. (Gaujard '55). Scarlet-cerise. A tall growing plant reports Mr. Buchanan (6 pls.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.). The foliage is a large bronze-green and disease-resistant. Plant always in bloom with flowers that are long lasting. Will make a good hedge.

PEACEFUL, H.T. (Boerner '56). Deep coral-rose-pink. This is a sprawling plant advises Dr. Burkhardt (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 36 in.); blooms are too large for stems. Occasional spectacular bloom. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 4 yrs.) also found this variety to be sprawling with weak stems, has therefore discarded same.



PEACEPORT, H.T. (Rokos). Lovely orange-pink flowers, that improve with the years, reports Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 3 yrs.); tall vigorous plant with strong leathery foliage. Mr. Mitchell (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 42 in.) advises this sport of 'Peace' is identical with the parent in plant and foliage; bloom not as good form as 'Peace', blooms fairly often, large ovoid bud with ruffled bloom that lasts well.

PERLE VON REMAGEN, H.T. (Burkhard. Int. Kordes and Tantau '57). Not much bloom from this bush, states Mrs. Ferguson (1 pl.; 2 yrs.); bloom is a pink, shading to creamy white. Disease-resistant.

PICCOLO, Fl. (Tantau '57). Dark crimson. Mr. Buchanan (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) reports a really good dwarf plant, excellent for front of bed or border. The small 2 inch flowers are very dark and really good, a good variety for those that like small flowers.

PINK CAMEO, Cl. Min. (Moore '54). Rose-pink. For Mr. Wilson (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) this is an outstanding miniature climber, well over 800 blooms in first display of season with continuous repeat bloom until frost. Bloom laterals 6 to 8 inches long, 3 to 5 blooms on lateral. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 14 in.) advised his plant is still fighting Black Spot, however, bloomed quite freely and continuously. Flowers have good form.

PINK CHIFFON, Fl. (Boerner '56). Pale pink. The delicate colour does fade advises Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 26 in.), but cleans from the bush well. Did not do as well as last year. Disease-resistant.

PINK DUCHESS, H.T. (Boerner '59). This was a slow starter in Mr. Clark's (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 26 in.) garden, few blooms, some Mildew. Needs another year to give a fair estimate.

PINK FAVOURITE, H.T. (Von Abrams '56). Dark pink. Dr. Burkhart (6 pls.; 4 yrs.; 60 in.) reports an excellent plant, prolific, good form. For Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 28 in.) it has beautiful glossy deep green foliage and is very free blooming for a hybrid tea. Mr. Cross (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) expects great things of this rose, it is vigorous, has healthy foliage, desirable colour. A must for every grower is the enthusiastic acclaim of Mr. Davis (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.); is disease-resistant, blooms profusely with blooms of exhibition quality. Mrs. Murdoch (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) comments—'This rose just lacks the one thing that would make it a great rose—it won't stand up as a cut flower.' It has everything for Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.) except fragrance. Mr. Rice states it has good foliage and plant habit with medium fair blooms that are better in the fall. Good plant, best of foliage states Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 4 and 5 yrs.; 60 in.), however, colour is not always pleasing, fades and is harsh at times. In Mr. Westbrook's (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) garden the blooms seem adequate, but there are better pinks. Disease-resistant and winter hardy.

PINK FROST, H.T. (Swim '54). Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 18 in.) reports a low sprawling plant with too few flowers. Very fragrant. (*Last year for reporting this rose.*)

PINK HEATHER, Min. (Moore '59). The blooms are of varying colour, mauve to pink to white, is the report of Mr. Wilson (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 10 in.). Vigorous bushy plant with prolific bloom in clusters. Petals drop free when mature.

PINK LUSTRE, H.T. (Verschuren. Int. J. & P. '57). A consistent show winner for us, enthuses Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 38 in.); blooms have beautiful form and good substance. Disease-resistant. Mrs. Ferguson (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) reports—A very double pink with long strong stems. Not too frequent bloom. In Mrs. Steinbergs' (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 42 in.) garden, it is a very strong grower with shiny disease-free foliage. Blooms are large, the size of 'Peace'. This variety made excellent growth for Mr. Schwartz.

PINK PARFAIT, Gr. (Swim '60). Pink blend. Mrs. Naismith (1 pl.; 1 yr.) advises that this variety made a fine showing in her garden, undoubtedly a worthy 1960 Award Winner.

PINK PEACE, H.T. (Meiland. Int. C.-P. '59). This rose is definitely not pink, rather a rose colour, reports Mrs. Antoft (19 pls.; 1 yr.); it bloomed exceptionally well, blooms very large and much admired by visitors. Healthy foliage. 'Not up to expectations' is the

comment of Mr. Billington (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.); slow growth. A real disappointment for Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 19 in.). In second year has more nearly lived up to advance notices, states Mr. Cross (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 20 in.); fine display of fall bloom, however, not in same class as 'Peace'. This has been a satisfactory rose for Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.). The plant is vigorous and appears to be hardy. This variety was also a real disappointment for Mrs. Marshall (1 pl.; 2 yrs.). She is discarding same. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) describes this as a strong bush with good foliage, disease free, blooms not freely produced, a little fragrance. Shy bloomer in Mr. Selwood's (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) garden—colour and form fair to good. Mr. Warren (4 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) reports it is a vigorous grower and free flowering, blooms attractive but rather loose, slight evidence of disease. Mr. Westbrook's (1 pl.; 1 yr.) plant did not survive the winter, he believes it is not winter hardy in Northern Ontario. For Mr. Schwartz this variety made good growth, is hardy and disease-resistant.

**PRAISE OF JURO**, Fl. (Kordes '59). The colour is a sparkling deep scarlet, states Mr. Buchanan (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.). Plants are bushy with small green leaves and disease-resistant. Always in bloom, flowers come in fairly large clusters, and when cut last more than a week.

**PRELUDE**, H.T. (Meilland '54). Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 2 and 5 yrs.; 30 in.) reports that this variety which is a lilac-mauve, blooms freely on a medium bush—fragrant. (*Last year for reporting this rose.*)

**PREMIER BAL**, H.T. (Meilland '55). Ivory, edged cyclamen-rose. In the opinion of Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) this is both a show and garden variety; bloom in the spring was prolific and the foliage excellent. Dr. Harris (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 35 in.) advises it looks promising, fragrant. For Mr. Lambertus (1 pl.; 1 yr.) it had moderate growth. He is looking forward to having a real treat next season, as he saw an excellent bush in his territory.

**PRESTIGE**, S. (Kordes '57). Deep red. One of the best shrub roses, is how Mr. Anderson (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) describes this variety, blooms steadily all summer, has planted four more. Mr. Buchanan (7 pls.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) reports it to be a very strong-growing shrub rose, that will make a good hedge plant. Nearly always in bloom. Mrs. Ferguson (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) advises—grew very well and bloomed amazingly well.

**QUEEN ELIZABETH**, Gr. (Lammerts '54). Pink. Mrs. Antoft (30 pls.; 1 and 2 yrs.) reports tall erect healthy plants, blooms large and lasting. Bloomed much better in the dry season of 1960. Mr. Billington (3 pls.; 1 and 3 yrs.; 42 in.) had better results than in 1959; however, it is a slow starter, blooms open up too quickly. A truly great rose of its type states Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 2 yrs.), with one serious fault—a little tender. In Mr. Clark's (1 pl.; 6 yrs.) garden the blooms are long lasting on the bush, colour attractive to all visitors. Has lived up to all promises in the opinion of Mr. Cross (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.). Mrs. Ferguson (11 pls.; 1 and 2 yrs.) is very pleased with this variety; blooms continuously even to late fall. Dr. Harris (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) states, dry weather hampered blooms. Has no fragrance in Mrs. Heideman's (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 42 in.) garden, calls colour its biggest asset. Had healthy growth and no disease states Mr. Lawton (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 32 in.). Mrs. Morrison (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) reports the blooms are more or less on top of a tall plant—harmonize with delphinium. Was excellent this year for Mrs. Naismith (2 pls.; 2 yrs.); put on terrific growth and was literally covered with blooms. Am beginning to like 'our queen' advises Mr. Norton (3 pls.; 3 yrs.). 'Most effective in a bed with a dozen or so of the same variety', comments Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 48 in.); as a lone plant in the border 'nothing much'. Mr. Schram's (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 54 in.) plant had splendid upright growth with excellent foliage. 'A wonderful rose' is the commendation of Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 7 yrs.; 84 in.); well built despite its height—has good colour and plant habit. My favourite of them all declares Mr. Warren (12 pls.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.), most outstanding in every respect. (*Last year for reporting this rose.*)

**QUEEN OF BERMUDA**, Fl. (Bermuda Rose Nurseries '56). Geranium red, tinged orange. Mr. Warren (4 pls.; 2 yrs.; 20 in.) reports a medium vigorous variety, free flowering and attractive. Disease free.

REDCAP, Fl. (Swim '54). Medium red. Mrs. Steinbergs (4 pls.; 1 and 2 yrs.; 30 in.) advises, this is a good grower—healthy upright plant, foliage disease free, very floriferous. The blooms are semi-double and in clusters. (*Last year for reporting this rose.*)

RED DANDY, Fl. (Norman '59). A lovely scarlet colour, states Dr. Harris (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.); vigorous—is pleased with it.

RED EMPRESS, Cl. (Mallerin '56). Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 72 in.) reports that his plant made lots of growth this year, not too much bloom but flower form perfect—colour is attractive.

RED FAVOURITE, Fl. (Tantau. Int. Wheatcroft '51, C.-P. '54). This is Mrs. Steinberg's (3 pls.; 1 and 3 yrs.) favourite red floribunda. A good upright grower, disease free, big clusters of semi-double long lasting blooms. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 5 yrs.; 24 in.) just cannot get it to grow. Will try again as this variety has a most beautiful double bloom. (*Last year for reporting this rose.*)

RED WINGS, Fl. (Boerner '58). Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) reports this is a free flowering variety, blooms are velvety dark red on a nicely shaped bush, some fading. Disease-resistant.

RED WONDER, Fl. (de Ruiter. Int. C.-P. '54). In 1959 this variety was wonderful in the garden of Mr. Cross (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.); had a bad time last winter and gave disappointing display this summer. Mrs. Steinbergs (5 pls.; 1 and 3 yrs.; 28 in.) reports bushy growing plants with blooms like Hybrid Teas. A medium red—shy bloomer. Disease-resistant. (*Last year for reporting this rose.*)

RENDEZVOUS, H.T. (Meilland '55). An attractive rose-pink is how Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) sees the colour of this rose, a tall upright bush with blooms of good form, has exhibition value. Sparse bloom.

RHODE ISLAND RED, Cl. (Brownell '57). Dark red. Mr. Butwick (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 5 ft.) advises that plant seems to be quite vigorous with no evidence of disease. Bloom production only average and is concentrated on basal tips. Two cycles of bloom, in hot weather blooms open quickly and fail to drop clean.

RIMOSA, Fl. (Meilland '58). Mr. Buchanan (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) reports that the colour of the blooms are a good clear yellow and are outstanding. Plant continues to throw up new shoots—clean foliage which is large for a floribunda. Floriferous.

RINA HERHOLDT, H.T. (Herholdt Nurseries '59). Cream with a light pink edge on petals. Mr. Mitchell (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 38 in.) advises—upright growth with leathery foliage. A very pretty bloom but petals could be longer. Has ordered more.

ROBIN, Min. (P. Dot '56). The bloom is bright red fading to a soft red reports Mr. Wilson (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 9 in.); flowers are long lasting, usually in clusters, petals tightly quilled, splendid miniature characteristics. A must. Mr. Clark (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 6 in.) is moving plants to new location next year. Little growth and bloom.

ROSE AIMEE, H.T. (Gaujard '55). This is a very bright yellow with a deep rose pink edging to the petal, reports Mr. Buchanan (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.). Plant is always in bloom with very bright flowers that are in good sized clusters. Conspicuous in the garden—no disease. Has ordered more stock.

ROSE GAUJARD, H.T. (Gaujard '58). Bright vermilion with silvery white reverse. The plant had good bloom this year advises Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.); the flowers were large with high centres, however, they were spoiled by having too many split centres. Very slow starting for Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.); only had a few blooms—is not discouraged. This variety has improved a great deal since last year states Mr. Mitchell (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.); good plant, foliage shiny, dark, heavy; bud and bloom appears loose. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 1 yr.) reports—upright habit—striking colour; lovely form, disease-resistant. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) had a surprisingly strong bush for one year—blooms have very good form—is pleased so far. Mrs. Naismith (1 pl.; 1 yr.) had some very nice blooms in the cooler weather of the fall. The growth was upright and vigorous with disease-resistant foliage.

ROSEMARY ROSE, Fl. (de Ruiter '54). The colour is a deep cherry-rose. Conspicuous in the garden states Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.). Blooms on very thick stems in huge trusses. 'Zinnia' like in form, lasts well as a cut flower, some good fragrance. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) had quite a bushy plant with red foliage. Mildews. Blooms are large. (*Last year for reporting this rose.*)

ROUNDELAY, Gr. (Swim '54). The blossoms are lovely deep velvety red, states Mr. Clark (2 pls.; 4 and 6 yrs.; 27 in.); he wishes it would bloom more. Glossy deep green foliage free of disease. For Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) it is a healthy variety, fragrant and vigorous. A tall slender disease-free plant admits Mrs. Steinbergs (6 pls.; 2 and 3 yrs.; 40 in.). Blooms are nice when half open but spoil badly when fully open. The spoiled blooms hang on a very long time making a sad looking bush. Is going to discard. (*Last year for reporting this rose.*)

ROYAL VELVET, H.T. (Meilland '59). Velvety cardinal red. The writer (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) had vigorous growth, fair quantity of bloom, disease free. Am satisfied with first year's performance.

ROYALIST, H.T. (McGredy '54). Tyrian rose-pink. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) reports good plant habit and foliage with flowers not unlike 'Show Girl'. A good garden variety in the deep pink colour range, states Mr. Westbrook (3 pls.; 3 and 5 yrs.; 36 in.). Disease and winter resistant. Can be quite fragrant. (*Last year for reporting this rose.*)

RUBY LIPS, Fl. (Swim '58). Medium dark red is how Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 25 in.) describes the colour of this rose, which does not fade. Plant is compact and disease resistant. Prolific bloomer.

RUDOLF SCHMIDT'S JUBILAUMSROSE, Fl. (Kordes '55). Mrs. Ferguson (40 pls.; 1 yr.; 48 in.) reports this is a beautiful yellow floribunda, vigorous growth, bloomed continuously and blooms lasted well.

SALUTE, Fl. (McGredy '58). Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) describes the colour of this rose as 'deep yellow to red, deeper on outer petals'. Healthy but slow growth in its first year, not many blooms.

SALVO, H.T. (Herholdt Nurseries '59). Crimson. Mr. Mitchell (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 34 in.) reports upright growth—large medium green foliage—good form; comes singly in extra stiff canes.

SARABANDE, Fl. (Meilland '57). Dazzling orange-red. Colour stands out like a 'sore thumb' states Mr. Buchanan (6 pls.; 2 and 3 yrs.; 24 in.); blooms in good sized clusters, which come fairly regularly, some Black Spot late in season. 'What a colour' exclaims Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.). Makes lovely corsages. Plant inclined to be sprawly but pruning will take care of this advises Mrs. Marshall (2 pls.; 2 yrs.). Long lasting blooms, wonderful to use in arrangements. For Mr. Mitchell (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) it was a somewhat spreading plant with semi-double blooms in large clusters. Makes a good display. It did very well for Mrs. Naismith (1 pl.; 1 yr.) in its first year. Low growing. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) reports a medium height bush, very profuse bloomer and no disease. It was also free flowering for Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) who labels it 'Brightest of all floribundas'. Mr. Rice notes its showy colour and will most likely plant more.

SHEPHERD'S DELIGHT, Fl. (Dickson '57). Colour is yellow-orange and red, and it is a good grower too, writes Mr. Jubien (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.). What an appropriate name to choose for this flower, is the enthusiastic acclaim of Mr. Buchanan (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.). The plant is a tall, strong grower, always throwing up strong new canes from the base. Continuous bloom. Has ordered more stock. For Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) it is a tall variety and is disease resistant. While it was fairly vigorous in the garden of Mr. Cross (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 20 in.) there was not much bloom. Mr. Norton (2 pls.; 2 yrs.) advises—slipped this year in bloom production, but still disease-resistant. Did not really get started until mid-August for Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) and from then on did not know when to stop growing and blooming—blooms semi-double. Is looking forward to great things next year.



**SILVER LINING**, H.T. (Dickson '59). Light rose with a 'silver lining'. Mrs. Baillie's (1 pl.; 1 yr.) plant bloomed well—good flowers of lasting quality, not much growth in fall. Mr. Mitchell (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 26 in.) reports—foliage shiny deep green—bloom silvery pink inside to a darker pink on outside of petals—good form—fragrant. This variety made excellent growth for Mr. Norton (2 pls.; 1 yr.). Very good bloom production—disease-resistant. He is predicting a good future for this rose, has ordered four more. Has not done too well in its first year for Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.), not too much growth and only a few good blooms—he believes it will rate high when known.

**SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL**, H.T. (Dickson '55). A good robust pink blend reports Mr. Westbrook (2 pls.; 3 and 4 yrs.; 38 in.), bush upright, tall and strong, plenty of good disease-resistant foliage, has many blooms usually one to a stem. Needs cool weather to be at its best. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) advises no major faults but lacking in personality. A large bloom with many petals states Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.), good plant and would be welcome in any other colour. Mr. Jubien (5 pls.; 2 and 3 yrs.; 40 in.) thinks this is a satisfactory pink rose that more people should grow. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) and Mr. Rice agree that a better rose should have borne this illustrious name.

**SORAYA**, H.T. (Meilland '55). Orange-red. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) advises, good foliage, does well in early season not so good in the fall, colour fades.

**SPARTAN**, Fl. (Boerner '55). Orange-red to reddish coral. One of the most spectacular floribundas enthuses Mrs. Antoft (8 pls.; 1 yr.) plenty of bloom, almost more blooms than foliage. First impressions of this variety is excellent, states Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.), a good steady bloomer. Profuse bloomer all season, one of the best, reports Mr. Blakeney (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.). Good plant habit, disease-resistant. For Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) it is 'top notch'. Colour is this varieties most outstanding quality, writes Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 26 in.); should have more bloom and form often leaves much to be desired. In the garden of Mr. Cross (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) it was vigorous and healthy with blooms of good form. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; 40 in.) had good healthy plants, notes some fragrance. No one should sell this one short is the advice of Mr. Schram (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.); much admired by visitors. First to bloom in spring and keeps right on working all summer. It was also vigorous and healthy for Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.), blooms have good form for a floribunda. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 16 in.) received a weak bush, however, the few blooms it gave look promising.

**SPRINGSONG**, Min. (Moore '57). This variety appears to have exceptional merit advises Mr. Wilson (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 6 in.), bloom fully double usually in clusters of three or more and of good size, clear pink.

**STARFIRE**, Gr. (Lammerts '58). Cherry-red. This rose was the most prolific of our grandifloras advises Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 34 in.), beautiful buds make lovely corsages, blossoms last well, good foliage, disease-resistant. This variety was disappointing for Mr. Cross (1 pl.; 2 yrs.). A bright spot in Mrs. Meiklejohn's (1 pl.; 1 yr.) garden, a vigorous plant with very showy, long lasting blooms. Had poor recurrence in first year for Mr. Rice, he expects better things of it. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) reports blooms are long lasting on bush and when cut, non-fading. Disease-resistant.

**STARLET**, Fl. (Swim '57). Was one of the better new yellows reports Mr. Rice. Good plant neat in habit, dwarf grower. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) states this variety had moderate growth with nice healthy foliage, reasonable amount of bloom for first year. For Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 15 in.) this is a bright yellow with dainty blossoms—imbricated form. Sparse bloom, little growth.

**STERLING SILVER**, H.T. (G. Fisher '57). Lavender. The plant had rather spindly growth states Mr. Blakeney (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.), blooms are of good form, substance and colour. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 1 yr.) advises this is the best of the lavender coloured roses, fading very little. The colour and bud form are the only things that recommend it to Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 17 in.), his plant had exactly four flowers. Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) thinks we should have one in order to have full colour range in the garden even



though it never produced much bloom for him. A disappointment for Mr. Lawton. Is discarding same. Mrs. Murdoch's (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) plants have been lovely, beautiful high centred spiral blooms, very fragrant. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) only grows it because visitors want to see it. Calls it the best of the lavenders, has good form in bud and young stages of bloom. Fairly free second year.

ST. PAULI, Fl. (Kordes '58). A light shade of red with a light creamy yellow reverse is how Mr. Buchanan (7 pls.; 1 and 2 yrs.; 30 in.) describes the colour of this rose. A tall erect plant always in bloom, blooms being a small H.T. type. Mr. Buchanan's ideal of a real good colour and form in a rose. Mrs. Ferguson (8 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) found this to be an amazing bush with excellent growth. Bloom was unbelievable, never without clusters all summer, right up to time of mounding. Disease-resistant. Mrs. Gallagher (2 pls.; 1 yr.) reports a low growing plant with clean foliage, lovely buds but open flower could improve.

SUMATRA, Fl. (Mallerin '56). Pretty shade of Oriental red, advises Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 25 in.). Very colourful—quite disease-resistant.

SUMMERTIME, H.T. (Boerner '57). Light soft pink. Mr. Clark (2 pls.; 2 and 4 yrs.; 20 in.) reports disease-resistant bronze foliage—flowers are dainty but have good form. A very free blooming plant for Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 40 in.), too many blooms at one time; plant is crowded—fragrant—no disease. Mr. Schwartz advises it is a good variety for any garden, good growth, hardy and very disease-resistant.

SUNDANCE, Fl. (Poulsen '54). Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 4 yrs.; 48 in.) reports a very sturdy and free growing variety. Foliage not too good—a good colour that is pleasant except in the rain. Mr. Warren (8 pls.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) regards this variety as being moderately vigorous, free flowering and most attractive, has a tendency to Black Spot. (*Last year for reporting this rose.*)

SWEET REPOSE, Fl. (de Ruiter. Int. Gandy '55, C.-P. '56). Maize yellow, tinged carmine. This variety did not bloom as well as last year, states Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.), however, a very pretty floribunda—good bush—no disease.

TABARIN, Fl. (Gaujard '56). Mr. Buchanan (10 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) advises that 'the progression of colour on this plant is amazing, starts as a light pink with yellow centre, shaded orange, fading to a deep red'. Flowers are semi-double in huge clusters—recommends it to everyone, he likes it better than 'Circus'.

TAMBOURINE, Fl. (Dickson '59). Carmine-red and orange yellow bicolour. Fairly satisfactory for Mr. Cross (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) in the second year, still too few blooms. Mr. Norton (2 pls.; 2 yrs.) is disappointed, had better growth but blooms did not open satisfactorily. This is an upright sturdy plant in the writer's garden (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.), foliage good and disease free, bloom production much better in second year.

TAPESTRY, H.T. (Fisher. Int. C.-P. '58). An unusual rose states Mrs. Ferguson (1 pl.; 1 yr.), pink in the bud opening to an orange shade, strong stems. Is ordering more.

TANYA, H.T. (Maurice Combe. Int. J. & P. '59). Mrs. Meiklejohn (1 pl.; 1 yr.) reports only moderate growth with sparse bloom of attractive dark orange.

TEENAGER, H.T. (Arnot '58). Mr. Westbrook's (1 pl.; 12 yrs.) plant gave two beautiful bicolour blooms then died gracefully, but hurriedly, when Rust hit.

TEXAN, Fl. (Lindquist '56). Rose-red. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 33 in.) reports that this variety is large flowered for a floribunda. Lots of bloom—good form—long lasting—fragrant. Disease-resistant.

THE DUKE, H.T. (Von Abrams '56). Carmine-red, reverse gold. This is a wonderful bedding type rose states Mrs. Baillie (1 pl.; 1 yr.), not too much growth this year, has good foliage. 'A lovely addition to any garden', exclaims Mr. Butwick (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.); while bush tends to sprawl it is quite resistant to Black Spot. Blooms are very double, 50–60 petals and large, 5 to 5½ inches, first year's production about 30 flowers.

TIFFANY, H.T. (Lindquist '54). Mrs. Bridgett (3 pls.; 1 and 2 yrs.; 30 in.) reports the bloom is a beautiful rosy pink growing on sturdy tall bushes, exhibition type bloom of good form, fragrant. Mr. Borland (2 pls.; 4 yrs.) advises strong growth, disease free. The best of the new American roses enthuses Mr. Cadsby (2 pls.; 2 and 4 yrs.), very dependable. While the beautiful blooms are usually borne singly and are long lasting, Mr. Clark (2 pls.; 2 and 5 yrs.) would still like more. For Mr. Cross (1 pl.; 1 yr.) this variety has been a disappointment. This rose could be called 'Gardener's Joy' states Mrs. Marshall (1 pl.; 2 yrs.), has no complaints—'a superlative rose'. Mr. Parker's (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; 48 in.) plants had strong growth with well shaped exhibition blooms that were plentiful. He advises, however, the first blooms of the season were too big and coarse. Agreeing that the blooms in early June were a little coarse Mr. Selwood (6 pls.; 5 and 6 yrs.; 60 in.), however, states it is a lovely rose most of the season, a steady producer which has the best cut flowers with long stems, in the garden, useful for exhibition. This variety, reports Mr. Warren (6 pls.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.), is moderately free blooming and moderately vigorous, quite attractive, slight tendency to Black Spot. (*Last year for reporting this rose.*)

TOM-TOM, Fl. (Lindquist '57). A semi-double floribunda that produces blooms in a deep pink shade reports Mr. Butwick (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.), has average hardiness and bloom yield.

TONGA, H.T. (Lowes '55). Deep golden orange. Did not make enough growth in its first year for Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) to make a fair report.

TORCH SONG, H.T. (Meiland. C.-P. '59). Vermilion. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 29 in.) reports a low growing branching plant, stems a little weak. Blooms have good form with production better than average. I put this one well up on my list, states Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 42 in.) a very strong grower with long stems. 'Not important' is the comment of Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.), a sparse bloomer, some Black Spot.

TWILIGHT, H.T. (Boerner '55). Lavender-lilac. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 22 in.) keeps it for sentimental reasons, 'it is nice occasionally'. Not worth bothering with states Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 24 in.). Mr. Rice does not like it, notes poor growth and dismal colour. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) is sorry he allowed himself to be talked into buying this variety.

TZIGANE, H.T. (Meiland '51. Int. Hennessey '56). Mrs. Antoft's (18 pls.; 1 and 2 yrs.) description of the colour is 'orange-scarlet on inside golden yellow on outside'. One of the most admired roses in her garden. This has been a very good rose which has survived the vicissitudes of wind and weather in good form states Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.), foliage glossy and healthy. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 32 in.) agrees as to the foliage being good and healthy, blooms very impressive, good in shape and colour, twice the bloom production this year. 'Sort of gypsy rose of which I'm fond,' states Mrs. Morrison (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 26 in.), very attractive in the bud but bloom fades in the sun. It had vigorous growth with good glossy foliage in Mrs. Naismith's (2 pls.; 1 yr.) garden, agreed with Mrs. Morrison that the flower when fully open faded badly. One of the best of the bicolours writes Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.), blooms of good substance and disease free. Mr. Rice reports has wonderful foliage and excellent plant habit—exciting buds but not too good in the open flower. To this Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) agrees, finds it to be very winter hardy and no sign of disease. The writer (2 pls.; 5 and 6 yrs.; 36 in.) has found this variety to be excellent, plenty of new basal shoots, needs cool weather at the opening of the season to be at its best.

VENDOME, Fl. (Gaujard '57). The flowers are a beautifully shaped salmon-pink, advises Mr. Buchanan (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.), large blooms coming in very large clusters, continuous bloom. Growth is strong with the plant giving up new growth all season. Has ordered more stock.

WHITE BOUQUET, Fl. (Boerner '56). Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) reports small plants, blooms too large and placed too close together giving an untidy appearance. We like it states Mr. Rice, about our best white with nice compact plant. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 24 in.) comments 'Irene of Denmark' is a better white floribunda.

WHITE KNIGHT, H.T. (Meilland, U.R.S. '55. C.-P. '57). Mr. Anderson (2 pls.; 2 yrs.) had beautiful white blooms but still prefers 'Virgo' and 'McGredy's Ivory'. I feel this is a good garden rose for show purposes left on the bush states Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.), blooms do not last either for exhibition or in the house. Best exhibition white rose to date in the opinion of Mr. Blakeney (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.), erect growth but thin. Dr. Burkhart (6 pls.; 1 yr.; 48 in.) reports good plant—some Mildew, occasional huge exhibition bloom. This variety is satisfactory as a white bedder writes Mr. Cadsby (2 pls.; 3 and 4 yrs.), although is rather scanty. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) regards it as his best white, flower has good form, quite disease-resistant. 'A fine white which keeps its good form in weather', comments Mrs. Gallagher (2 pls.; 3 yrs.). It was a good white for Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.), good grower but small bloom production. While it is healthy with good foliage Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) still prefers 'Virgo'. Mr. Norton (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) has nothing worth-while to report, had only four good blooms, if space needed will discard. In Mr. Parker's (4 pls.; 2 and 4 yrs.; 60 in.) garden it is a strong plant with many blooms of exhibition quality, the best white by far, some Mildew. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 42 in.) admits, it can be very good but requires a lot of care in combating Mildew. Mr. Westbrook's (2 pls.; 2 and 3 yrs.; 36 in.) plants are tall and compact, blooms well formed and usually one to a stem, winter hardy, foliage very susceptible to Rust.

WILDFIRE, Fl. (Swim '55). 'The bloom is a brilliant red,' comments Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.); has good bronze foliage, plenty of blooms that last well if left on the bush, would recommend for garden decoration. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 26 in.) regards it as one of four most prolific floribundas. Well named, looks like a red wild rose. Never any disease.

YELLOWHAMMER, Fl. (McGredy '56). Bronzy-yellow. This is perhaps the most amazing grower in the garden reports Mr. Buchanan (6 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.), plants are spreading with the blooms 'Popping up' all over the place. Clusters are small. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 4 and 5 yrs.; 12 in.) cannot get it to grow.

ZITRONENFALTER, S. (Tantau '56). Deep yellow. Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 7 ft.) advises growth is strong, hardy without protection, excellent crop of bloom first part of summer, but no sign of a repeat crop, flowers last well for a climber.

# The Constitution and By-Laws

**ARTICLE I—THE NAME:** The name of the Society, which was organized in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, as the Rose Society of Ontario, shall be The Canadian Rose Society, and shall be referred to herein as the Society.

**ARTICLE II—PURPOSES:** The objects (purposes) of the Society shall be to further the study of roses, to promote the cultivation thereof, and the Society in its functioning shall seek to discover and disseminate knowledge of the conditions favourable to the culture of roses throughout Canada. In doing so, the affairs of the Society shall be conducted in such a manner as not to result in pecuniary gain or profit to any of its members.

**ARTICLE III—MEMBERSHIP:** Membership in the Society, subject to approval by the Board of Directors, shall be open to any person, organization or corporation interested in roses and in their culture, and who is willing to conform to the conditions concerning membership. Affiliate membership shall be open to horticultural and other rose societies under the conditions of the By-Laws.

**ARTICLE IV—MANAGEMENT:** The management of the Society shall be vested in a Board of Directors, who shall be elected from the members of the Society at the Annual Meeting of the Society, in accordance with the procedures as provided in the By-Laws of the Society.

**ARTICLE V—ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING:** There shall be held each year in the month of October, a general meeting, to be known as the Annual General Meeting, of the members of the Society, at which requisite business as indicated by the By-Laws, and matters of general interest may be discussed and resolved upon.

**ARTICLE VI—GENERAL MEETING EXTRAORDINARY:** A general meeting extraordinary, or Special General Meeting, of the members of the Society may be held according to the provisions specified in the By-Laws.

**ARTICLE VII—QUORUM OF THE GENERAL MEETINGS:** Fifty members of the Society shall constitute a quorum at every general meeting whether Annual or Extraordinary.

**ARTICLE VIII—CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS:** Changes in the Constitution and By-Laws may be resolved according to By-Law, due notice having been given to every member of the Society, and the provisions within the By-Laws being duly observed.



ARTICLE IX-GENERAL PROVISIONS: The By-Laws shall include direction as to:

1. The seat of the Society: the fiscal and membership year thereof; the classes of membership and fees thereof; and direction as to the acceptance, rejection or revocation of the membership of any person or organization.
2. The manner of voting by members of the Society and of the Officers and Directors thereof.
3. The nomination and election of a Board of Directors, of the Officers of the Society, and appointments of the Standing Committees thereof, and a statement of the length of time for which those elected may hold office.
4. A statement concerning the number composing the Board of Directors, including the Regional Directors and the duties, powers and responsibilities thereof, and provision for their resignations and replacements.
5. Provision for the method of deciding on matters within the scope of an Annual General Meeting, or of a General Meeting Extraordinary.
6. The affiliation of other organizations with the Society, and the affiliation of the Society with other organizations.
7. The election of Auditors and the number thereof; the creating of honorary offices and the awarding of titles.

BY-LAWS

SECTION 1. The seat of the Society shall be in The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto.

SECTION 2. The fiscal year of the Society shall be from the first day of October in each calendar year to the thirtieth day of September in the next calendar year.

SECTION 3. The membership year shall be the calendar year and all fees for the renewal of memberships shall be due and payable in the month of January in each year.

SECTION 4. CLASSES OF MEMBERSHIP AND FEES: There shall be the following classes of membership in the Society, for which the fees shall be as stated opposite each class in the following table:

			<i>For One Calendar Year</i>	<i>For Three Calendar Years</i>
Regular	.	.	\$3.00	\$ 8.50
Sustaining	.	.	5.00	14.50
Affiliate	.	.	6.00	17.50
Life			\$75.00	

SECTION 5. THE QUALIFICATIONS OF APPLICANTS FOR MEMBERSHIP: Whether of persons or of organizations may be reviewed and passed upon for acceptance by the Board of Directors, or by any person or persons appointed by the Board to do so.

SECTION 6. The membership of any person or organization may be rejected or revoked by The Board of Directors for just cause.



**SECTION 7. VOTING BY MEMBERS:** Each regular, sustaining, life and affiliate member of the Society shall be entitled to one vote in any election by members of the Society in any matter to be resolved upon by them.

**SECTION 8. BOARD OF DIRECTORS:**

(a) The Board of Directors shall consist of twenty-two (22) members; twenty-one (21) of whom shall hold office for three (3) years, or until their successors are elected. Seven (7) members shall retire each year and be eligible for re-election. The twenty-second (22nd) member shall be the Immediate Past President or Honorary President.

(b) The Directors shall be elected by a plurality vote by ballot of the members at large.

(c) Nomination for the Board of Directors shall be made by the Nominating Committee, whose report (list of nominated members) will be sent by the Secretary by mail to each member of the Society at least 60 days prior to each Annual Meeting. It shall be the privilege of any member of the Society to nominate any other member of the Society as a Director, other than and in addition to those nominated by the Nominating Committee. Such additional nominations must be signed by the proposer and the seconder, and in all cases must require the consent of the member concerned to act if elected and must be returned to the Secretary not later than forty (40) days prior to the date of each Annual Meeting. The Secretary shall send by mail at least twenty (20) days prior to each Annual Meeting a report (list of nominations) to each member only in the event additional nominations are made.

(d) In the event that the only nominations to the Board of Directors are those made by the Nominating Committee, those members shall, at the Annual Meeting, be declared elected. In the event any member or members have been nominated, pursuant to Section 8(c) balloting shall be held at the Annual Meeting, all members present at the Annual Meeting and all members having requested proxy ballots, being entitled to vote. In balloting for Directors ballot paper with the name of the Society imprinted thereon and the names of the nominees of the Nominating Committee, together with the names of any additional nominees submitted by the members, shall be used. These ballot papers will be distributed at the Annual Meeting by the Secretary. Members availing themselves of this opportunity of electing a Board of Directors of their choice should mark these ballot papers in the customary manner—an X opposite the names of the nominees they favour, and deposit their ballot with the Secretary at the Annual Meeting. Upon the declaration by the Secretary that the balloting has been concluded no further ballots will be received, and the Secretary will proceed to count and record the ballots and the nominees receiving the highest number of votes shall be elected.

(e) Any member who cannot, for any reason, attend the Annual Meeting may, within thirty (30) days prior to the Annual Meeting, request by prepaid post, addressed to the Secretary, that he be issued a proxy ballot. Upon receipt of a request for a proxy ballot within the proper time, the Secretary shall forward such ballot to the member requesting one and such ballot will be counted in the balloting for Directors, provided it is properly marked and returned by prepaid post addressed to the Secretary and received by the Secretary not later than seven (7) days prior to the Annual Meeting.

SECTION 9. DUTIES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS: The Board of Directors shall, within the scope and authority of the Constitution and these By-Laws, perform all executive and administrative duties in the management of the affairs of the Society, and appoint all officers and all chairmen of committees except that of the Nominating Committee and the Auditors.

SECTION 10. REGIONAL DIRECTORS: Canada is divided into seven (7) districts or regions as follows:

1. British Columbia
2. Alberta and Saskatchewan
3. Manitoba and North-western Ontario to the Lakehead  
(Fort William-Port Arthur)
4. Remainder of Ontario
5. Quebec
6. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia
7. Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland

Regional Directors from each region, as the circumstances warrant, may from time to time be appointed by the Board of Directors at any regularly constituted meeting of the Board of Directors from the members resident in their respective regions to hold office for one year, and all such members shall be members of the Regional Director's Committee. Nominations for appointment as a Regional Director for his region may be made by any member of the Society to the Secretary together with written consent of the person so nominated to act, and a statement signed by the nominator of the qualifications of the nominated member for the position; and such nomination shall be considered by the Board of Directors at the meeting following receipt of such nomination by the Secretary.

SECTION 11. DUTIES OF REGIONAL DIRECTORS:

(a) To encourage, improve and extend the cultivation of the Rose by disseminating knowledge of the conditions favourable to the culture of the Rose.

(b) To establish and maintain contact with the members resident in their respective regions.

(c) To assist the Board of Directors with suggestions for improvement of the Society.

(d) To attend meetings of the Board of Directors whenever possible.

SECTION 12. OFFICERS: The officers of the Society shall be a President, four Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, an Assistant-Secretary, and a Treasurer. These officers shall be elected by the Directors. In the election of officers a majority vote of the Directors present (or represented by consent at the Directors' Meeting called for this purpose) shall be deemed to elect each officer. No person shall be elected to the office of President of the Society for more than two (2) years in succession, and a period of two (2) successive years shall intervene between any terms of office so held. The President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer shall be *ex-officio* members of all committees.

SECTION 13. DUTIES OF OFFICERS: The specific duties and responsibilities of the Society's officers, i.e. President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, will be drawn up in the form of a directive

by the Board and given each newly elected officer for his or her information and guidance.

**SECTION 14. VACANCIES:** When a vacancy occurs in the Board of Directors, or in any office of the Society, such vacancy may be filled by the Board for the unexpired term.

**SECTION 15. BANKING:**

(a) The funds of the Society shall be deposited in such chartered Bank or Banks, or other financial institutions as may be approved from time to time by the Board.

(b) The funds of the Society shall be approved for disbursement by the Board of Directors upon vouchers submitted by the Society member authorized by the Board as responsible for the activity involved.

(c) All cheques drawn on the funds of the Society shall require the signature of the President, or a Vice-President, together with that of the Treasurer, provided always that no one officer can sign in two capacities.

(d) Any surplus funds of the Society may be deposited in special interest-bearing accounts in such chartered Bank or Banks, or other financial institutions, or be invested in such securities as may be approved by the Board of Directors.

**SECTION 16. STANDING COMMITTEES:**

(a) Nominating Committee: The President and the four Vice-Presidents, together with the immediate Past President, shall constitute the Nominating Committee whose duty it shall be to prepare a slate of nominations for the Board of Directors for circulation by the Secretary as prescribed in By-Law Section 8(c). The immediate Past President shall be the Chairman of the Nominating Committee.

(b) Advisory Board: Consisting of ten (10) members, not necessarily Directors (except the Chairman) shall be appointed by the President each year. This Board, which will be selected from experienced Rosarians across Canada, will be available to the membership at large for consultation and will assist the members in all phases of Rose culture, without charge.

(c) Auditors: The auditors shall be two (2) in number, duly elected at the Annual Meeting, and it shall be their duty to audit the financial records of the Society and report to the members at the Annual Meeting, for the fiscal year being covered.

**SECTION 16A. OPERATING COMMITTEES:** The Board of Directors shall appoint from among its members, a Chairman for each of the following Operating Committees, such Chairmen selecting their committee members from other Directors, or/and members in good standing in the Society. Each of these operating committees shall be responsible to the Board of Directors and shall hold office for the fiscal year.

(a) Regional Directors' Committee, which shall be composed of a Chairman and all Regional Directors

(b) Membership Committee

(c) Publicity Committee

(d) Exhibition Committee

- (e) Publications Committee
- (f) Trophy Committee
- (g) Mailing Committee
- (h) Advertising Committee

Additional Operating Committees may be appointed by the Board of Directors from time to time as the need arises.

## SECTION 17. MEETINGS:

(a) The Annual Meeting of the Society for the election of Directors and Auditors for the ensuing fiscal year, the presentation of the President's and Treasurer's reports, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, including any special reports from the Board of Directors relating to the activities and management of the Society, shall be held in the month of October in each year.

(b) A special General Meeting of the Society shall be called at any time by the President upon authorization by the Board of Directors, or upon a request for such meeting made to the President in writing, by twenty-five (25) or more members.

(c) Voting and Quorum: At all regularly constituted meetings of the Society each member present (or who not being in attendance has filed his or her signed proxy in favour of the President or a Vice-President), shall be entitled to one vote. Fifty (50) members shall constitute a quorum (see Article VII, Constitution) seven (7) Directors shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of the Board of Directors.

(d) Notice of Meetings: Notice of any Annual or Special General Meeting of the Society shall be mailed by the Secretary to every member at least fourteen (14) days in advance of the date called. Notice of any Directors' meeting shall be mailed to each Director by the Secretary at least ten (10) days in advance of such meeting.

SECTION 18. AFFILIATIONS—AFFILIATION BY OTHER SOCIETIES: The Society may accept applications for affiliation by Horticultural Societies or by Rose Societies upon qualification thereof under either one, or under both, of the following options:

*Option 1* (with the Silver Medal): Upon the application for membership in the Society by ten (10) or more members of the society applying for affiliation which application shall be forwarded by such society, or

*Option 2* (with the Bronze Medal): Upon the payment of an annual membership fee of six dollars.

In the case of Option 1, the affiliated society shall be entitled to a silver medal, and in the case of Option 2, a bronze medal of The Canadian Rose Society, to be offered as a prize for competition in the Affiliated Society Rose Show, or in the rose section of its flower show, as the case may be; provided however that there shall be at least three exhibitors in competition for either one of the medals.

Other benefits to the affiliated society shall include one copy of each of the Society's publications in each year of affiliation, mailed to the person designated by the affiliated society to receive them.



SECTION 18A. AFFILIATION WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS: The Society may become affiliated with such other organizations as the Board of Directors may determine.

SECTION 19. ROSE EXHIBITIONS: Shall be held in Metropolitan Toronto at such dates and places as the Directors may appoint, and rose exhibitions may be held at such other places in Canada as the Directors may determine, and prizes may be awarded at all such exhibitions.

SECTION 20. BRANCHES: The members of the Society in any town, city or regional district (as defined in By-Law 10) in Canada, may, with the approval of the Board, appoint a committee for such city, town or regional district, and may elect a presiding officer thereof to be called the (name of city, town or regional district) Vice-President, for the management of local affairs of the Society not inconsistent with the Constitution, and these By-Laws, and members so acting may adopt the name of The Canadian Rose Society (name of city, town or regional district) branch.

SECTION 21. HONORARY OFFICES AND TITLES: The Board of Directors may elect from among the members of the Society, in recognition for outstanding services, an Honorary President, four Honorary Vice-Presidents, and Honorary Directors not to exceed ten (10) in number, each to hold office for one fiscal year and be eligible for re-election. The Honorary President may be a member of the Board of Directors *ex-officio*.

SECTION 22. CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS: Any article of the Constitution, or any section of these By-Laws, may be amended or repealed, and any Article or Section may be added thereto, at the Annual Meeting of the Society or at a Special General Meeting called for this purpose, by a two-thirds vote of the members present or represented by proxy. A copy of proposed amendments or additions to and deletions from the Constitution or By-Laws must be submitted to each member, together with notice of the Meeting, as provided in these By-Laws.



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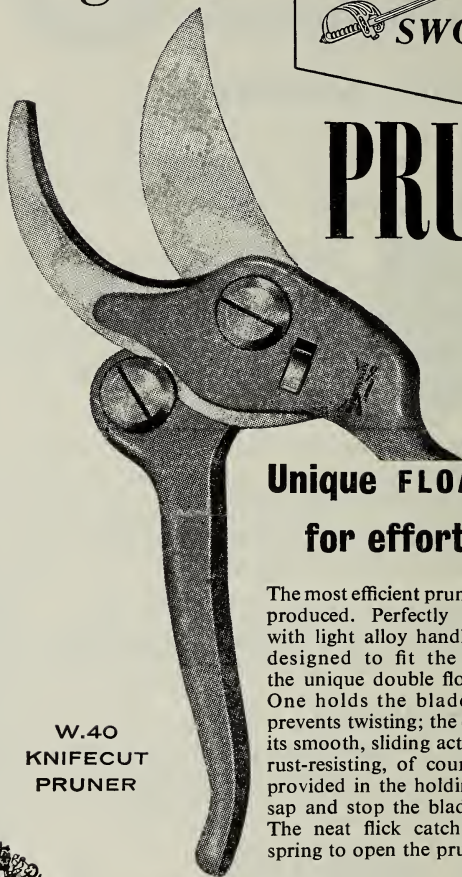


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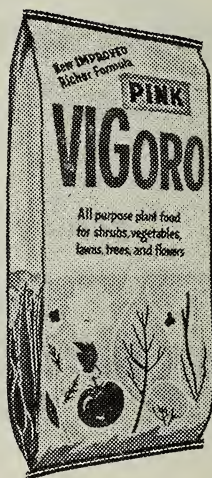
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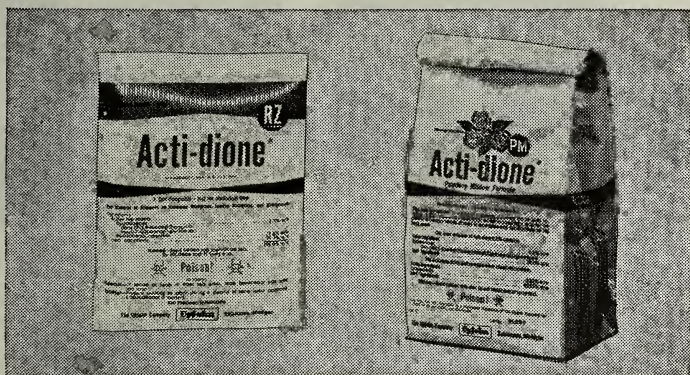
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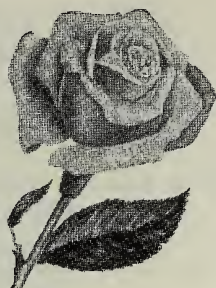
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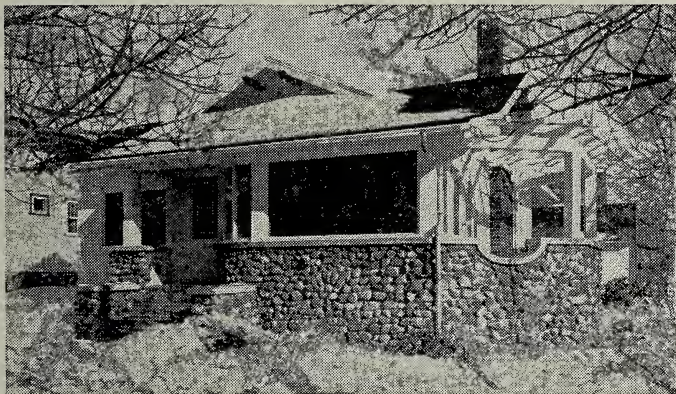
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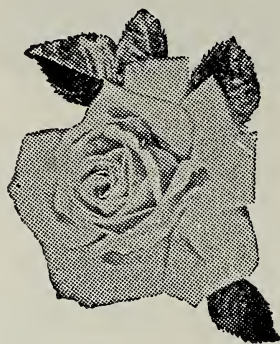
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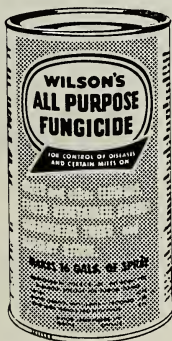


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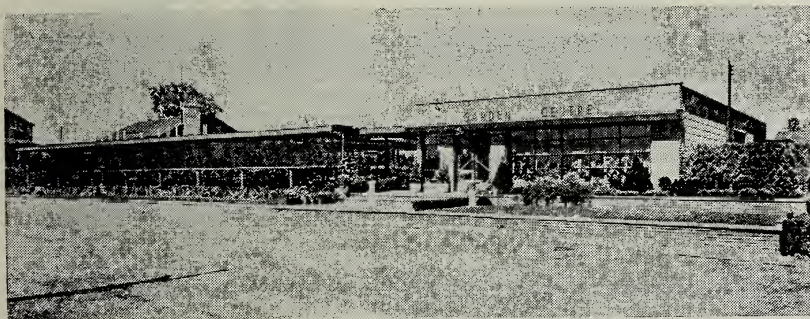
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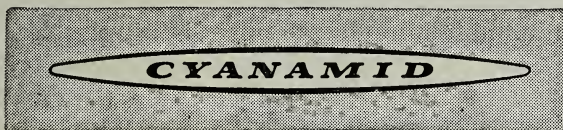
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